"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 87⅞; corn, 32⅞; cotton, 8.

FOREIGN—The British Foreign Office has notified Ambassador Hay that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea. John W. Foster, who is returning home to report to President McKinley, says he was impressed by the friendly feeling for this country everywhere shown. Great Britain has denounced the commercial treaty with the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1865. A report from Brussels says she has also denounced the treaty with Belgium. Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, is stopping at Buckingham Palace, London. New disturbances are reported in Lisbon and Oporto. Troops are patrolling the streets and ammunition in the possession of the people has been seized.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A tornado at San José, Ill., last night destroyed the house of A. C. McDowell and killed seven of the occupants.

Japan has accepted Hawaii's offer to arbitrate the differences between those countries. The tax on sake, an imported liquor, is the principal matter of disagreement.

Police Commissioner Grant yesterday sent his resignation to Mayor Strong and the Mayor promptly accepted it. The Mayor said he had offered the place to a first-class man, who had accepted it, but he declined to make public until to-day the name of the new Commissioner.

Susie Grunelt, a fifteen-year-old Bohemian, who has been missing from her home at 312 East Seventy-first Street, since July 1, was found by the police last night, hiding in a cave in Central Park. A young man accused of abducting her was arrested at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

Page 2.

The American Liner St. Paul arrived and anchored off the bar at 8:50 last night, and will be at her pier this morning.

The British schooner which, on June 12, sailed with a cargo of provisions from here for Cuba, returned yesterday with her cargo unbroken. She had not been permitted to land.

Page 3.

Mrs. Susie Hall of Brooklyn was arrested yesterday for neglecting her child, which she had locked alone for hours in a room.

Following the precedent established by Collector Erhardt, Collector Bidwell is requiring Custom House employes to furnish bonds.

Patrick Dealy of Hoboken has complained of a street band of musicians who, though knowing he has a sick son, persists in playing daily near his house.

The New York and Brooklyn battalions of naval militia joined forces at Fort Hamilton yesterday, where they were reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The Exportation Syndicate of 35 Wall Street has been formed to operate in the region of the Yukon. It is stated that gold mining in the United States will be much advanced by the discoveries at Klondike.

The committee appointed by the Pittsburg coal operators to secure the requisite number of signatures to the true uniformity agreement are hopeful of success. The De Armitt miners are still at work, and the strikers are preparing for a long siege at the mines, but they may be compelled to disband by legal proceedings.

A Big Four express train was wrecked near Thorntown, Ind., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by means of a coupling pin driven in a switch. Two trainmen were killed and two tramps, who were stealing a ride received fatal injuries. The railroad officials think that the plotters intended to wreck a coal train, on account of the miners' strike.

Page 4.

James A. Tyng yesterday won the President's Cup in the most remarkable game of golf ever played over the Shinnecock links.

The Giants returned to the Polo Grounds yesterday, after a fairly prosperous trip in the West, and scored a decisive victory over the Brooklyns.

Trotting was continued at the Parkville track yesterday. Two class races were decided in straight heats. The sweepstakes was a burlesque.

Racing men were surprised to find a fast and dry track at Aqueduct yesterday, and the handicappers were puzzled at the change in conditions. The speculators, however, picked winners easily.

Miss Charlotte Gaw of Union Hill says that the Hudson Cyclers' Club deserted her when during a run last Sunday she was taken sick. The club members assert that she said she was not in need of help.

Page 5.

The New York Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Cardinal Jacobini to Catholic Bishops, regarding the celebration of the transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.

Page 7.

Edwin Gould and a party of five are making a coaching tour of Long Island.

The body of Mamie Deland, who disappeared from Stony Brook, L. I., was found in the Sound yesterday.

Dr. John J. H. Love of Montclair, N. J., dropped dead just after he had assisted Dr. Levi W. Chase in performing an operation.

Charities Commissioner Burtis of Brooklyn said yesterday that no objections should be raised against employing convicts on park work, and thus saving them from insanity, caused by illeness.

Page 8.

A case involving the liability of bank Directors and their right to declare dividends when there are no surplus funds for the purpose, brought by William N. Dykman, receiver of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, against the Directors, is to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Page 10.

In Thursday night's storm, two Hoboken girls tried to cut across an overflowed lot. They encountered a bed of ooze, into which they sank to their necks before their screams brought help, which rescued them from possible death.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who reached the city yesterday, expressed himself as confident that good times are coming. The Klondike discoveries, he said, will increase the amount of gold, and so raise prices, and the new tariff will stimulate trade and encourage traders.

When Fireman Coleman, with his companions of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, answered an alarm from 201 First Avenue he found his own home ablaze. He helped put the fire out, and then started to look for his wife and baby. Mrs. Coleman was painfully burned and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Page 12.

The motion to arraign Mayor Strong and other city officials for contempt of court in the Astor House incumbrance case was withdrawn yesterday.

Nearly $4,000 was collected on the Lucania yesterday under the pesonal baggage section of the new tariff law. Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were among those that paid duty.

The territory embraced in the proposed extension of Riverside Drive has been modeled in wax. The model is thirty feet long, and cost perhaps $1,500. It is of great value to property owners who are to be affected by the change, and they are making use of it.

Mayor Strong returned from his vacation yesterday and spent nearly eight hours at his office in the City Hall. He had an interview with Commissioner Kearney, a conference with Lemuel E. Quigg, and received many visitors, besides transacting a lot of routine business.

Miss Catherine Conkling appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday and made a formal complaint against Mrs. William McKeag of 160 West Sixty-fifth Street, charging her with being a general nuisance. Magistrate Hedges allowed a complaint of disturbing the peace.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday held its first meeting since the aggressive work of the organization was begun. The Treasurer reported a cash balance on hand, and the Secretary reported 550 resident members, with dues fully paid up, and about 11,000 non-resident members.

Counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad said yesterday they had learned that the tracks on East Thirty-fourth Street near the ferry from which the Metropolitan Company had tried to eject them belonged to the Dry Dock line. The Third Avenue Road's Directors ratified the purchase by the company of the Dry Dock line.

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LIVED A MONTH IN A CAVE.

Police Find Susie Grunelt, a Fifteen-Year-Old Runaway, Hiding in Central Park.

Susie Grunelt, fifteen years old, was arrested in Central Park last night and turned over to the Gerry society. She had been living for almost a month past in a little cave in the Park, near Seventy-second Street. She is a Bohemian, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Grunelt of 312 East Seventy-first Street.

The family are cigar and cigarette makers, and Susie was learning the trade when she ran away from home to make her abode in the arms of Mother Earth. The father of the family is a cripple, and cannot work, but for a week past he has been creeping through the streets of the city asking everywhere for his lost child. The story told to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night by the family of the little vagrant is a strange one.

Susie had been unable to find work and had become the companion of Tillie Wild, who lived somewhere in the neighborhood. She would not stay idle in the house, and so walked the streets with her companion and told her mother at nights that she was learning to make cigarettes at a factory on Sixty-first Street.

On July 1 she disappeared completely, and on the last day that she was seen at home it was noticed that her gold finger ring was missing. She had always been good, and the parents after several days became very anxious for her safety. Every police station in the city was notified, and after working hours Susie's mother, her crippled father, and her elder sister searched the streets and taverns for her.

All this time she was living in a Central Park cave. Her chosen home was near the south end of the old reservoir and almost overlooking the large lake. It is about thirty feet deep, fifteen feet wide, and high enough to let any one walk in without stooping. It is a spot wild but beautiful, and Susie liked it.

Yesterday her parents learned that she had been seen in the Park, and a request was left at the Arsenal that the place be searched. Detectives McGhee and Herlich peered into the cave, and there, reclining on a rock, was the missing child. She refused to come out, and said her name was Lillie Schneider. When the officers took her from the cave by main force she admitted her identity, but was defiant and sullen.

The detectives went to work on the case, and last night arrested a young man, twenty-one years of age, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, who said he was Joseph Madden. He was locked up and charged with abducting the girl cave dweller. It is thought that he was instrumental in getting her to leave home and carried her food to the cave. The only man that the family had any suspicion of was known as John Meyers, and the police believe Meyers and Madden are the same.

J. B. WALKER'S NEW SCHEME.

Is Said to Intend Founding a University, with Dr. Andrews, Formerly of Brown, as President.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who recently resigned as President of Brown University, has accepted the Presidency of a new university to be founded by John Brisben Walker and to be known as the Cosmopolitan University. It is to be modeled after the Chautauqua School, and is to be conducted by correspondence.

COPPER STRIKE AT HOUGHTON, MICH.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 30.—Five drill holes blasted in Six Mile Hill shaft broke seven tons of ground, over one ton of which was native copper. This is by far the richest strike of copper ever made, and has caused great excitement throughout the Lake Superior mining district.

HAIL DESTROYS MINNESOTA CROPS.

LUVERNE, Minn., July 30.—The crops in a strip five miles wide and thirty miles long in this county were entirely destroyed by hail last night. The storm extended through five townships, and the loss is total wherever it struck.

CHICAGO'S BICYCLE TAX LAW.

Woman Attorney Upholds Its Validity Before Judge Tully.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Ex-Judge L. C. Collins has taken the new bicycle tax ordinance into court to test its validity. The hearing this morning was before Judge Tully, and there appeared in defense of the ordinance Cora B. Hirtzel, a woman attorney connected with the city law department. It was she who drafted the original opinion sustaining the validity of the ordinance, and she appeared to back up that opinion with authorities. She is one of Corporation Counsel Thornton's most valued assistants, and is greatly respected at the bar.

MISSOURIANS PROFIT ON WOOL.

Purchases Since November Now Said to be Worth $600,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Last Fall wool fell to the lowest price on record. Missouri farmers were glad to get 10 cents for their clip, and they had to hustle to find buyers at that price.

The wool men of this city unanimously agreed that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable. They backed up that opinion by beginning to buy immediately after the election, foreseeing that the election meant more tariff and higher prices. These purchases have been kept up till the present time, and the stores of wool have been constantly added to and never decreased by sales.

As a result of this policy, there is now held in this city by local dealers 12,000,000 pounds of wool of various grades, bought at such figures that present holdings now represent $600,000 profit. This is an average profit of 5 cents a pound. B. Harris, one of the heaviest dealers, has from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds, with a profit of $80,000.

Threw His Baby to the Hogs.

OZARK, Ark., July 30.—Lee Davidson has been arrested here, accused of infanticide. It is said he threw his baby into a hog pen and it was devoured by swine.

Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station.

The quickest and best ferryboats on the river ply between the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at the foot of West 23d Street and Jersey City. It is a delightful and attractive ride. From Jersey City all the trains of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system start for all sections of the land. The 23d Street Station is easily accessible from all New York.—Adv.

COL. GRANT HAS RESIGNED

Mayor Strong Accepts His Resignation and Picks a New Police Commissioner.

NEW MAN TO WORK WITH MOSS

Formal Appointment Will Be Made To-day—The New Commissioner Is a Republican, and, the Mayor Declares, a First-Class Man.

Col. Frederick D. Grant at 11 o'clock yesterday sent his resignation as Police Commissioner to Mayor Strong. The Mayor received the letter about noon, but did not open it until he ate luncheon, at 2:30 o'clock. At 4 o'clock he had accepted the resignation, to take effect to-day; had picked out a new Commissioner, and had a promise from the man chosen that he would accept the office.

It was late in the afternoon, and the Mayor was winding up an unusually busy official day when he made this announcement. He gave out copies of the correspondence, and said, in response to inquiry:

"Yes, I have had time to think about Col. Grant's successor to-day, and, in fact, I have already got him. I had a talk with the man I picked out and he has promised to accept. No, I think there is no danger of his giving me the slip, but I shall not give out the appointment till to-morrow.

"He is a first-class man and a Republican. That is all I want to say of him right now. I am sure he will work all right with Commissioners Moss and Andrews.

"It was at his own request," the Mayor added, in excuse for withholding the name of the man chosen. "He said he wanted his wife to know of his appointment first before the newspapers got hold of the story. I guess any good man would feel that way, so I promised not to give out his name this evening."

The Mayor had no comments to make concerning Col. Grant's course. Earlier in the day, before reading the letter from the Commissioner, he spoke of arranging for an interview with Col. Grant before acting on the resignation. But neither at the City Hall nor at Police Headquarters could it be learned that any proposition for a meeting had passed between the Mayor and the Commissioner, or any communication other than the formal resignation and acceptance.

The Letter of Resignation.

Col. Grant's letter relinquishing his office, dated Police Headquarters, July 30, is as follows:

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of New York:

Your Honor: On July 21, I placed before the Police Board a statement, with two resolutions, which, together with an extract from affidavits of the seven Central officers who secured evidence against Capt. Groo, I forward to your Honor herewith for your perusal. My resolutions are too definite to be misunderstood, the first being to the effect that certain specific acts should not be performed by officers of the uniformed force, and the second, that a committee be appointed from the lawyers of the board to devise, after consulting with the City Magistrates, a plan for getting evidence against places of ill-repute, without the commission of acts of shame on the part of police officers.

I made that statement and offered those resolutions because, upon investigation of the officers' evidence, I became convinced that they had been called upon to perform, as a duty, work which I consider demoralizing and degrading beyond expression, and which, if persisted in, will eventually convert the entire police force into a body of liars and sneaks. My colleagues say that the present methods of gaining evidence have been always used. That is true, and the result has been much corruption in the force; and Commissioner Moss says that "There is blackmailing going on now by officers in citizens' clothes." There seems to be no abatement of the evil. These methods, therefore, must be ineffective, and I believe that a change should be made, and more decent methods should be adopted. Men whose Outlook upon them cannot be expected to be honest and upright.

Since my appointment to this office, it has been my faithful effort to elevate and improve, both morally and physically, the police force. I have given my energy to that end, and I will not abet any policy which will tend to degrade them, or will compel policemen to lie, so that they cannot retain their self-respect and honor. It is only just to the officers who made the affidavits to state that they all expressed a dislike for the so-called "duty," and a shame in its performance. I beg to call your attention to the extracts of affidavits (which I mark with numbers to avoid publicity of names.)

My principles and all my training prevent my favoring methods so debasing, and I will not give my approval to bills for the services of policemen, which indicate their degradation and the horrible details of which denote a practice that should be made impossible under our modern civilization.

After a week's consideration, my colleagues voted down my resolutions. The majority decided in favor of a policy to which it is utterly impossible for me to agree, and which my strong convictions prevent my aiding or abetting. My voice, as a dissenting minority, could carry no influence on this subject, and I will make no compromise in the matter. I cannot conscientiously recede one step from my position, nor acquiesce in the continuance of these methods, which I believe will destroy the efficiency and honesty of the police of New York. Neither am I willing to act as an obstructionist on the board. Therefore, while thanking your Honor for the compliment paid me when you appointed me, I now offer you my resignation of my position as Police Commissioner, and I beg your Honor at the same time to consider my resignation final, and to accept it immediately. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

The Mayor's reply to Col. Grant is as follows:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.
July 30, 1897.

My Dear Col. Grant—I have this day received a letter from you, resigning your office as Commissioner of Police, and stating at length the reasons which have led you to take this step; also the two resolutions and affidavits of the Central officers who secured evidence against Capt. Groo. You conclude your letter by asking me to consider this resignation as final, and to accept it immediately.

Relating to the particular subject upon which you dwell as the reason for your resignation I sincerely regret that you have not found it consistent with your views and principles to evince your dissent from the position of your associates by the record of your vote, while continuing to co-operate with them upon other matters not connected with the question upon which you so radically differ from them.

However, your resignation has evidently been well considered, and is so worded as to leave me no alternative other than to accept it. It is therefore accepted, to take effect at the close of business on Saturday, July 31, 1897.

With sincere regret, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Col. Grant Gives Up His Shield.

Col. Grant was very busy yesterday preparing for his immediate vacation of office. He was still at Police Headquarters at 6 o'clock last evening, when the Mayor's letter was delivered to him. He said he wished to finish up his work, so it would not be necessary to visit Headquarters again, and he sent his gold shield by a messenger to Chief Clerk Kipp.

In a statement given out earlier in the day, giving additional reasons for his retirement, Col. Grant said:

"I will not consent to have those who should be loyal, truthful men commanded to do degrading work. I would feel myself necessarily responsible for acts of the men commanded to perform those acts by a board of which I was a member, even if in the minority I opposed the orders. I have always been consistent in the same convictions and beliefs that I expressed during the Eakins trial, when I differed in opinion from my three colleagues."

A number of callers visited the Commissioner to commend the stand he had taken in the matter. Of his fellow-Commissioners, President Moss refused to make any comments, and Commissioner Parker said that, while sorry to lose Commissioner Grant as a colleague, he preferred not to discuss the resignation. Commissioner Andrews had gone out of the city before it was known Col. Grant had resigned.

There was gossip among politicians and about Police Headquarters that there were political reasons for the resignation. Col. Grant is said to have the Mayoralty bee buzzing dangerously close, and it is claimed the resignation was instigated either from pique that the nomination has not been offered to him by the Republican machine leaders or else for political effect to centre the eyes of the public on him as giving up not merely a political position, but his only source of income in support of his principles. This question was put to Col. Grant:

"Do you contemplate becoming a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York?"

"I have no aspirations in that direction," he replied.

"What do you intend doing?"

"I shall have to get out and hustle."

When asked if he intended leaving the city, he said he did not, and that he had no place in view. He added that he felt now he had made a mistake in not leaving the department a week after he had been appointed.

Col. Grant was one of the two Republicans in a bi-partisan board, and his successor will necessarily be a Republican. So many Republicans were among the Mayor's callers yesterday that the habitués of City Hall found it difficult to puzzle out who stood the best for the appointment on the Police Board, assuming that the man selected had called and received the offer in the Mayor's main office.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, was one of the first to grasp the Mayor's hand and welcome him back to the city and to the executive chair. But he denied having suggested anybody for the expected vacancy on the Police Board. Commissioner Collis, who gave a dinner Tuesday night to advance, it is said, the Mayor's political fortunes, was there soon after Mr. Quigg. Other Republicans calling were Col. John J. McCook, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, William Brookfield, John E. Milholland, Commissioners John P. Faure, Silas C. Croft, John Monks, and Robert J. Wright, and President Berri of the Brooklyn Bridge Commission. Col. Waring also dropped in to shake hands. Corporation Counsel Scott, Recorder Goff, Everett P. Wheeler, and Controller Fitch were notable visitors who are not Republicans.

GUESSING GRANT'S SUCCESSOR.

Rumor Says It Will Be Gen. A. McD. or Col. J. J. McCook.

Lemuel E. Quigg said last night that he did not know whom Mayor Strong had selected as the successor of Frederick Dent Grant on the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Quigg, it was said, called upon the Mayor yesterday afternoon to present a request from Senator Platt. Republican leaders agree that it would be proper at this time for Mayor Strong to appoint the man whom Platt selects. It would be a last compliment.

Some of the leaders said confidently that the man so named by Senator Platt is Col. J. J. McCook, who, as a Stalwart Republican would fill the legal requirement.

Others named Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook. A difficulty in the way of the General is that he was a Democrat of the Andrew Johnson faction. He is a retired soldier on pension, and has not taken an active part in politics recently. As far as is known, Gen. McCook did not see the Mayor yesterday, and the Mayor said he saw the man he will appoint.

WHEELMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

Thrown Over a Fence into a Creek and Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Daniel Meehan, aged nineteen years, met death in a strange manner while coasting on his bicycle down a steep hill to-night. At the foot of the hill a low stone fence marks the boundary of Wissahickon Creek, which, at that spot, is about ten feet deep.

Meehan lost control of his wheel, crashed against the wall, plunged headlong over it into the creek, and was drowned. It is thought that his head struck against the wall, rendering him unconscious before he reached the water.

RED-HAIRED MAN A SUICIDE.

Jumps in Front of a Train in Chicago After Begging a Clean Shirt.

CHICAGO, July 30.—After begging supper and a clean white shirt at the home of Clarence W. Dickinson, 5,648 Madison Avenue, at 7 o'clock last night, a strange man went to the Illinois Central tracks at Fifty-ninth Street and threw himself in front of a south-bound suburban train. The train passed over his body and killed him instantly.

Engineer Halloran saw the man spring upon the track and reversed his engine, but could not avert the killing. The body was removed to Rolston's Lake Avenue morgue, where it has not been identified. The man was between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and weighed about 150 pounds. His hair and beard are red.

WHAT SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IS.

Eugene Debs Talks of Its Aims and Its Development.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The New Time of Monday will contain an article by Eugene Debs in which he says:

"The Social Democracy is a general social, economic, and political organization. It is at once national and international. Politically speaking, it is a party within and for itself and within twelve months its national representatives will have formulated a National political platform. Similarly, the various State representatives will have adopted State platforms and municipal representatives local platforms.

"By far the greater part of the criticism has been directed against the 'Colonization scheme,' and there are those who still insist that this is all there is to the movement, or at least, that this is its chief purpose.

"To all of these be it said that the proposed colonization scheme is simply one of the features of the movement, and has been assigned a special department known as the 'Colonization Department.'

"There has never been any intention to organize isolated colonies, and they who have worked themselves up in describing the fate of other 'colonies,' and predicting calamity, have been wasting their time."

MONKEY STARTED A STAMPEDE

Animals of a Traveling Show Break Loose in Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—The roar of lions, the trumpeting of elephants, and the shrill screams of other animals which go to make up a circus menagerie, caused a panic about daylight this morning in the north part of the city, near the grounds occupied by a traveling show.

A fight occurred among the animals, in which an enraged elephant broke his chain and escaped after knocking over and almost demolishing a cage of lions. A big ferocious elk broke the side of the tent and roamed the city, and several other animals escaped from their cages.

A police call was turned in, and after the animals had been captured and excitement subsided, it was found that Scott Johnson of Omaha had been gored by the elk. Animal Keeper William Worthington had been hurt by the elephant, and several others had been bruised, while a score of citizens had been frightened out of their wits by the unusual sight of wild animals charging through their front yards.

The row started by a mischievous monkey teasing Jessie, the man-killing elephant.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 30.—Vice President and Mrs. Hobart arrived here to-night. Dinners in their honor have been arranged by J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Calvin Brice, and Lispenard Stewart. They are Mr. Stewart's guests.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Cab Service.

It is the best in equipment and cheapest in rates. It brings the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station to the close and convenient use of all sections of New York. Call a cab and try it.—Adv.

WHERE $200,000 WILL GO

Improvement of Jackson Avenue in Queens County for Which Greater New York Must Pay.

CAUSEWAY OVER A MARSH.

Four Roadhouses the Only Buildings on Its Length—Paradise for Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, but No Place for a Summer Resort.

Between now and Jan. 1, 1898, the counties, towns, villages, and districts which are to become parts of Greater New York will have the right to issue bonds for various purposes, which Greater New York will be compelled to pay. The manufacture of these bonds has become a flourishing local industry, and the indications are that it will continue to boom.

The most recent provocation for a bond issue is the improvement of Jackson Avenue, a thoroughfare of many vicissitudes, which is one of the several connections between Long Island City and Flushing, in Queens County. From Long Island City the avenue is eighty feet wide four miles out, and is paved. The remainder of it is sixty feet wide and unpaved to a point three-quarters of a mile from Flushing, where Harry Hill's old roadhouse stands on a hill. From this point to Flushing Bridge the avenue is a causeway about forty feet wide, across a salt marsh. It is now proposed to improve this causeway by making it 100 feet wide, digging down the hill at one end of it and raising and macadamizing it. This three-quarters of a mile of salt marsh road will cost close to $200,000. Bids will be advertised for next week. Bonds will be issued by Queens County to pay the bills. The cost of the work is estimated at $160,000, and the claims for damages are expected to be from $35,000 to $40,000.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was sent yesterday to study the newest boulevard to be added to the attractions and bonded indebtedness of the big city. There are four buildings—two barrooms at one end of the causeway on the hill, two barrooms with boat houses attached on the creek at the other end, close to Flushing bridge. There does not seem to be any possibility of other buildings unless somebody develops a taste for establishing a residence on piles, for the surrounding territory consists entirely of saline mud of unknown depth, and rank grass extending several acres on each side. The meadows are already several feet below the road level, and as the improvements designed include the raising of the road bed four feet, access to the abutting land will be possible only by the use of ladders.

The indications are, however, that it will be rather a lively street.

The Solitary Inhabitant.

While the reporter was looking over it he observed a horse which looked as if it had been turned out for a well-earned and much needed rest after steady employment on short rations for eighteen or twenty years. The horse wore a blanket and began to celebrate his picnic by breaking the back strap and utilizing the garment as a cravat, gathering it about his neck. He was sorry in less than ten minutes. As he began to graze along the bottom of the hill at the far side of the marsh all the mosquitoes and sand flies which had been unable to secure foothold on the man who was fishing on the creek, swooped down on him with joyous noises. His jaunty workout like the paddles of an old-style stern wheel river steamer climbing a Spring freshet, but it availed him nothing. He made a dash for the hilltop, where there are some scrub oak bushes, and began to pass in and out through them. He obviously had business enough to engage his attention for the balance of the afternoon, and when last seen was yet using the shrubbery as a general brush and making a noble effort to keep his hide clear.

When the reporter went to one of the barrooms near the bridge he encountered the proprietor, an apparently affable and eccentric person named Cody. Mr. Cody listened to the request for information regarding widths and distances with judicial gravity, blinking solemnly. Then he of a sudden acquired the idea, as he said, that "a game" was being "put up on" him, and with an entirely unlooked-for burst of fury announced his intention of pounding the reporter on his "peepers" and likewise smashing him "one on the kisser," kindly offering the proposed subject of those operations choice between which should be performed first. Being of diverse and benevolent intentions, he veered again and punched a man who had nothing to do with the matter.

The episode of the horse and the demonstrations of Mr. Cody were observed within forty-five minutes and were taken to indicate that as a hilarious and interesting neighborhood the Bowery is not to be compared with what Jackson Avenue will be when it has been widened to 100 feet and macadamized. With aggressive mosquitoes and sand-flies in illimitable clouds on the side and the landlords continually on edge to pound the "peepers" and smash the "kissers" of wayfarers, it appears that there will be no lack of life.

During one hour, measured by the watch, not a vehicle, a person, or an animal, excepting the one horse, passed over the causeway that is to be made nearly twice as wide as Broadway, at a cost of $200,000. The trolley cars from Long Island City reach the avenue near the bridge over a long trestle from across the marsh. The tracks do not offer any obstruction to the roaring tide of traffic which it is proposed to tempt to Flushing bridge by the contemplated improvements.

Property That Will Be Damaged.

The road at present is a bad one, but the appearances do not indicate that more than a few hundred dollars would be needed to put it in condition to accommodate what travel there is.

Of the several persons who were questioned on the subject, none offered or suggested a reason why there is need for a hundred-foot leveled and macadamized boulevard across this marsh, especially as it connects at one end with a road sixty feet wide and at the other with a bridge not more than thirty feet wide.

Even the land owners along the line do not seem to be enthusiastic. They have put in large bills for coming damages. Capt. W. W. Sands, who owns one of the road houses by the bridge, which he lets to a tenant, believes his property will suffer very seriously by the proposed improvement. Mr. Scudder of Scudder, Tappan, Seaman & Cox, 16 Exchange Place, counsel for Queens County, said yesterday he expected the claims for damages to amount to between $35,000 and $40,000. He will strenuously oppose the payment of that sum, but the attitude of the owners of the property indicates that they apprehend more loss than benefit.

The proposed improvement is not in Flushing, and the people there are indifferent. The road lies in the Town of Newtown, Village of Corona. Only a part of Corona, however, touches Jackson Avenue, and the development of the causeway will not materially help that village. The two road houses nearest Long Island City will gain nothing. One at least of the two near Flushing Bridge will, in the opinion of its owner, be seriously damaged. There is no possibility of residences or business places being placed there. All the way from Long Island City signs "100 lots for sale" are thick on high ground, and there is no obvious need for more room for present or prospective population. So far as can be observed from casual observation there is no possibility of a health resort or bathing place being established where the marsh is a little too thick to swim in and a little too thin to walk over—an amphibious region where only sand flies and mosquitoes can live and flourish.

But the bids for the boulevard will be advertised for next week and then the bond issue will follow. Jackson Avenue will be improved.

SEVEN KILLED BY A TORNADO.

A House Destroyed at San Jose, Ill., and Almost an Entire Family Wiped Out.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 30.—A special from San José, Ill., thirty-five miles west of this city, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, says a tornado struck there to-night.

The house of A. C. McDowell, two and a quarter miles north of San José, was destroyed.

Seven persons were killed. They were: A. C. McDowell and his grandson; the wife of Samuel Brownlee and three Brownlee children, and Miss Jessie Grover, a neighbor, who was spending the evening with the family.

The following were seriously injured: Mrs. A. C. McDowell, her son Charles, and her daughter Mary.

The storm came directly from the north, and utterly destroyed the McDowell house.

ACCIDENTS ON MT. RAINIER.

After Dr. McClure's Death Four Other Climbers Fall Forty Feet—Deranged by Gazing Down.

TACOMA, Washington, July 30.—Twenty-four hours after Prof. McClure's fall to death down a 300-foot precipice on Mount Rainier, Tuesday, two other climbers had terrible experiences. H. A. Ainslie and George Rogers of Portland, Oregon, got lost in a manner very similar to McClure's experience, and fell forty feet into a crevasse on Cowlitz glacier. Both were rendered unconscious, but Ainslie was not so severely stunned as his companion. With great effort he succeeded in climbing over ice to the top, and then crawled two miles to Camp Mazama and gave warning.

A party of rescuers found Rogers gradually slipping deeper into the crevasse. He was taken out nearly dead and carried to the camp. He was still unconscious when a courier, who arrived to-day, left the valley.

Ainslie received bad cuts on the head and was bleeding from other wounds when he made the perilous descent to the camp.

Tuesday afternoon a party of six, including William Pierce of Pendleton, Ore., started for the summit. After climbing several hours Mr. Pierce turned around on the Cowlitz ice fields and greatly alarmed his companions by his agitation. He was prostrated and partially demented from gazing down the frightful precipice on both sides, for thousands of feet downward perpendicular walls of ice greeting the eye.

Pierce was assisted to a safe place and left there until partly restored.

Monday afternoon Prof. Brown of Stanford University started to make the ascent alone. He got lost above Gibraltar Rock and wandered about for hours unable to find the trail, finally sinking down behind some rocks exhausted.

A rescuing party of six men found him after a long search and carried him to Camp Mazama. In an hour he would have been frozen to death.

There is now no doubt that Prof. Edgar McClure of the Oregon State University met his death owing to his own recklessness. Dr. Davott Connell of Portland, Oregon, McClure's traveling companion, says the McClure party used no life line, and that recklessness while traveling by night accounts for the accident. In the darkness the party lost the trail on the Muir Glacier. McClure warned his companions to be careful and started to reach what looked like a pile of rocks a few feet away. The rocks were a hundred feet below.

R. W. ANDERSON REMOVED.

Customs Official at Chateaugay Said to be Short in Accounts.

MALONE, N. Y., July 30.—R. W. Anderson, Deputy Collector of Customs at Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y., has been removed from office, and a Mr. Phillips of Plattsburg has been temporarily appointed to fill his place. It is alleged that Deputy Collector Anderson is short in his accounts. The shortage is said to be nearly $5,000. Mr. Anderson is reported to have left Chateaugay.

TALLEST BUILDING IN DENVER.

For a New Home of the New York Life Insurance Company.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—The New York Life Insurance Company will erect, at Curtis and Seventeenth Streets, the tallest building in Denver, and one rivaling the famous Equitable.

It will be sixteen stories in height, with all modern improvements. S. L. Holseman, the owner of the ground, has been called to New York for the purpose of closing the preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the property to the insurance company.

POTTAWATOMIE CHIEF DYING.

He Is Simon Pokagon, the Author of a Book on the Indian Wars.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 30.—Chief Simon Pokagon of the Pottawatomie Indians is dying. He is nearly eighty years old. For years he bent every energy to secure from Congress money which the United States owed the Pottawatomies for lands.

The old man's persistency finally won. During the World's Fair he delivered lectures on Indian history. He has written a book on the old Indian wars.

Wheat Ruined in West Counties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Mr. Spann of the firm of Spann & Chandler brought a sample of wheat from Darien this morning, and if the crop in Erie County is all in the condition of that shown on Change there will be no milling wheat in the State. The wheat has sprouted fully two inches and is thickly matted. A letter from Akron says the crop is gone, and all through Niagara County the same conditions are reported.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, a wind velocity of forty-eight miles per hour being reported from Havre.

Fair weather has prevailed over the whole country, except light rains have fallen in the upper lake region and Northern New England. Heated condition has remained nearly stationary between the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains, a temperature of 102 being reported from Kansas City, 100 from Concordia, 90 from Little Rock, Palestine, Oklahoma, Dodge City, and North Platte. Northwesterly winds have broken this heated condition in the Rocky Mountain region, and the cooler air will gradually work to the Missouri, Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and southward to the Red River of the South Valley in the next thirty-six hours.

The pressure is relatively high over the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains and off the North Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen in the middle and northern plateau regions and northern slope, has risen in New England, and remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	70	66	67
6 A. M.	70	65	67
9 A. M.	75	68	71
12 M.	73	75	78
4 P. M.	69	77	80
6 P. M.	81	80	79
9 P. M.	79	75	75
12 P. M.	78	74	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅞
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1896	77
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, Aug. 2. Tickets good 30 days.—Adv.

JAPAN WILL ARBITRATE

The State Department Informed of Hawaii's Offer and Its Acceptance.

CONDITIONS NOT YET KNOWN

Tax on Sake, the Japanese Beverage, the Principal Matter in Dispute—A Letter from Japan Now on Its Way to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Japanese Government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The State Department has been informed of the offer and the acceptance. The subjects of arbitration will include not only the difficulty over the landing of the Japanese immigrants, but also will include other disagreements between the two countries, the most important of which is the sake tax im

MANY BALLOTS FOR LOW

Executive Committee of Citizens' Union Embarrassed at Their Accumulation.

ONE WEEK TO RECORD THEM

Fifteen Clerks Indexing 15,000 a Day —2,000 New Votes Coming in Daily—Wage Earners Organized to Work in Every District.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union has become embarrassed over the accumulation of Seth Low ballots and signed enrollment lists. They had amassed to such an extent that it was impossible to tell how the vote stood, or how many citizens had enrolled in the Union. As these records are in two forms, ballots and enrollment lists, it was thought that some persons had signed both; and the committee began yesterday the work of tabulating the names to avoid all duplications and arrive at a definite count.

A force of fifteen clerks was set to work at the headquarters in East Twenty-third Street to index all the ballots according to the card system. It was found that the indexing was tedious, and that the fastest clerks averaged only 1,000 names a day. The work will not be completed before next Saturday, as the ballots are now coming in at the rate of more than 2,000 a day, and yesterday's work hardly made an impression on the pile. Ballots come in on individual slips, each containing one name and address, or on strips containing twelve names and addresses. Enrollments are received in a similar fashion. The enrollments as turned into headquarters have been sorted and filed by Assembly districts. The ballots, after verification, have remained unsorted.

The names are being copied, each on a separate card, in directory fashion, name and address. In the case of addresses in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, the cards are duplicated, so that a copy of each may be sent for reference to the respective headquarters. The cards thus written by the clerks during the day are sorted alphabetically in the evenings by another set of workers. When all the ballots have thus been indexed alphabetically on cards, the original enrollments will receive the same treatment. The alphabetically arranged ballots and enrollments will then be compared and any duplicate discovered will be promptly destroyed with an unimpeachable list of advocates of Seth Low's candidacy as the result.

A committee of wage earners is being formed in each Assembly District. These committees will work in concert with the District Campaign Committees, as well as with the Committees on Labor and Social Reform. The special work of these subcommittees comprises the distribution of literature, the enrollment of wage earners and social reformers, the provision of speakers, and furthering generally the interests of wage earners. In the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-second Assembly Districts these sub-committees have already actively at work; in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Districts their organization will be completed in two or three days, and meetings have been arranged for the Second, Third, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-fifth Districts before the end of next week.

At a meeting last night at the corner of Avenue A and Seventh Street, which was addressed by J. R. Brown, Max Feller, and N. J. Feldman, 100 names were enrolled for Seth Low.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Republican National Committee is maintaining its headquarters here during the Summer and keeping a force of employes at work getting out documents for use in those States of which the campaign next Fall will be of a National character. The States are Iowa, Maryland, and Ohio. The Legislatures which will be elected by them next Fall will choose United States Senators. Major Dick, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, is in charge of the headquarters. A literary bureau is maintained to supply campaign matter to country newspapers.

The Republican Congressional Committee also has its headquarters open. It is not expected, however, that much will be done before next Winter, beyond planning the lines of literary work. Chairman Babcock says advices from Ohio are very gratifying, and he expresses himself as having no doubt that the Republicans will elect a majority of the Legislature and return Mr. Hanna to the Senate.

The free-silver men are not behind the Republicans in this industry. The American Bimetallic Union has headquarters here, with George E. Bowen and H. F. Bartine in charge. Literature bearing on the free silver question is being distributed. Much of it goes to Iowa and Ohio.

TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

BOSTON, July 30.—H. J. Jaquith, a leading silver Democratic campaigner in the last National election, a resident and voter in Wellesley, and a member of the State Democratic Committee, brought a petition in the Suffolk Supreme Court to-day for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Selectmen to remove John H. Sheridan, an alleged gold Democrat, from the Board of Registration, upon the ground that he has ceased to be a member of the Democratic Party, one of the two leading parties at the last preceding election.

The petition is brought to test the statutes which prescribe, in substance, that the Board of Selectmen shall equally, or as equally as possible appoint the members of the Board of Registration of voters to represent the two political parties at the State election preceding the appointment of the new members, and that whenever, upon written complaint to them, and after notice and a hearing, it shall appear that a registrar of voters other than the City or Town Clerk, has ceased to act with the party which he was appointed to represent, they shall remove him from office.

VETOED BY GOV. HASTINGS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 30.—Gov. Hastings to-night vetoed the Mercantile Tax bill and the Simon Electric Light bill.

The mercantile tax measure originally intended to provide revenue by imposing a tax of one-half cent a gallon on beer, ale, and porter brewed within the State during three years, beginning July 1. It was estimated that the bill would raise $600,000 revenue annually.

The Simon bill required municipalities before engaging in the electric light business to purchase the franchise of existing corporations engaged in the same business if such existed.

The Governor questions the constitutionality of the proposed tax law, and says that in view of the long-continued business depression he is unwilling to impose further burdens on industrial interests. He also objects to the tax which would be levied on municipalities by the Simon bill.

Iowa Candidate Ineligible.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 30.—F. L. Eaton, who was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists, is ineligible, not having lived in the State the required two years. S. P. Leland of Charles City will probably be placed on the ticket to fill the vacancy.

"LORD WILLIE" IN TROUBLE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 30.—Supreme Court Judge William D. Dickey to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of William A. Coutant, Jr., generally known as "Lord Willie." The charge is bigamy.

In December, 1894, he married Miss Minnie Enid Vaughan of Cobleskill, N. Y. In a few days they separated. Coutant sought to annul the marriage on the ground that he was insane at the time of the marriage. The referee decided against him. In March last Coutant married Miss Lora Helen Mullen of Middletown, N. Y. June 10, his first wife secured a divorce on statutory grounds, proof having been given of the second marriage. Both women were before Judge Dickey to-day, and, on the evidence submitted, a warrant was issued.

JOHN W. FOSTER DENOUNCED.

Strong Language Used Against Him by Prof. Henry W. Elliott—Sealing Question Bungled.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution tonight gave out the complete text of his recent letter to Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, regarding the seal fisheries. It is as follows:

LAKEWOOD, Ohio, July 15.

Hon. W. R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

Dear Sir: In the morning Recorder of this city appears the text of a letter to Lord Salisbury, dated May 10, 1897, and signed by John Sherman, Secretary of State, on the fur seal question. This letter is prefaced by an account of the great embarrassment which its publication has caused the President and a statement that it has been held up for several days at the request of John W. Foster, who now fears the effect of his own work a few weeks earlier.

"Inasmuch as I have a closer personal knowledge of this present question than any other man living, and vastly more extended, and inasmuch as I am the author of the modus vivendi of 1891-3, which is the only creditable step taken by our Government toward settling this seal dispute since it began, in 1890, up to date, I desire to say that, after a careful perusal of this letter of May 10, above cited, the President has reason to feel greatly embarrassed, because it lays the State Department open to a crushing reply from the keen wit of the Canadian office, and you will be in the same mortifying fix that Blaine found himself in during 1890, when the Canadians simply crushed his contia bones mores letter by the data which they promptly furnished in rebuttal.

"Inexperienced and ignorant men should not write such letters dealing with data about which they know no more than so many parrots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant of the truth in regard to the salient features of this seal question on the islands. That letter of May 10 is, like all other orations from his hand on this subject, full of gross errors. His dullness in making up the American case in 1892-93 cost us that shameful and humiliating defeat which we met with at Paris in 1893. Had he been bright and quick-witted, he never would have met with such disaster.

"Taking this commonplace man up now, after this record of flat failure is stamped all over his anatomy and putting him in charge of your sealing question, will only thrust you deeper into the mire than he and your predecessors have been placed before by the bright men over the line at Ottawa.

"I am moved to write you on this point because a Senator of the United States recently said to me that Foster had assured the President that the information which Gen. Foster, British in 1890 caused the defeat of the American case at Paris in 1893. The meanness and untruth of this charge will be quickly seen by your turning to my report of Nov. 17, 1890, which contains this information:

"Mr. Foster and his stupid associates tried to suppress this report because it contained the proof of my authorship of the modus vivendi of 1891-3, which he meanly stole from me—plagiarized, in fact; but he was unable to suppress it. And now that he comes forward again in figure in this question, I intend that he shall be required at the proper time and before the proper tribunal to give a full account of his wretched record as the agent of the United States before the Bering Sea Tribunal at Paris in 1893.

This whole sealing business from the day the trouble began, in 1890-1, up to date has not been in the hands of a competent man for one moment. It has been, and is now, the sport of the Canadians, and the languid contempt of the British Queen's Council is all that it receives when it comes up there. Very truly yours, HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

JEWISH NATIONAL CHAUTAUQUA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—The speakers at the Jewish National Chautauqua to-day again devoted themselves to Biblical subjects. Dr. M. Jastrow of Philadelphia continued his discourse upon "The Analysis of the Books of the Bible."

He was followed by Dr. I. Grossman, whose theme was "Jewish Sabbath School Pedagogics," being the second of a series. In the afternoon the National Council of Jewish Women held a rally.

Funeral of Miss Daly.

A large number of friends filled St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday morning at the funeral of Miss Emilian G. Daly, daughter of Michael T. Daly, the former Commissioner of Public Works. Miss Daly was drowned Tuesday while bathing at York Beach, Me. She was seventeen years old.

A solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Charles H. Colton, the rector of the church. Besides relatives, there were present John C. Sheehan, John Reilly, Judge Fitzsimons, John J. Ryan, John T. Carroll, Lawrence Delmour, Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, and her daughter, Mrs. M. J. Muiqueen. The coffin was covered with white broadcloth and draped with white silk. The floral tributes filled a carriage. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

Attacked by a Savage Dog.

Gustav Worth had a fierce fight with a bulldog last night in front of 4 West Forty-fifth Street. Worth was taking a walk with his wife, and had a Newfoundland dog with him. In passing the stables of the New York Cab Company a big bulldog jumped out and ran at Worth's dog. Worth is an athlete, and he kicked the bulldog and knocked him over. The dog then jumped at Worth's throat, and was kicked in the head. The dog bit Worth several times, and the man finally slipped and fell to the pavement. Mrs. Worth fainted. As Worth got up, a man rushed from the stable, secured the dog, and dragged him into the stable. Worth was taken to a drug store where his wounds were cauterized and were found not to be serious.

Chinatown's Doctor Assaulted.

Fong Yum, the fashionable physician of Chinatown, was assaulted last night at the door of his office, 16 Doyers Street, he says, with a slungshot, and his nose was broken. Robert O'Toole, ticket taker at the Doyers Street Theatre, was arrested for the offense. O'Toole, with several others, was making a noise in front of Fong Yum's place, and the doctor ordered him away. Then something hit the doctor, and in a moment the street was blocked by Chinamen anxious to avenge him. O'Toole was being roughly handled when Policeman Burke dispersed the crowd and locked him up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

Jewish Printers on Strike.

The strike of Jewish printers on the east side was continued yesterday. These men set type for the books and posters and circulars and newspapers that are published in the Jewish jargon, and this has become quite an important industry on the east side. The printers belong to Typographical Union No. 83, which is affiliated with the International Typographical Union, and the cause of the strike was the employment of non-union printers in the office of A. Cunzer, at 171 East Broadway. Should their demands not be complied with, the strikers say they will appeal to sister unions to boycott the work of the non-union men.

Policeman Stops a Suicide.

Policeman Lowry jumped from the Harlem River bridge after Martin McCormack of 530 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, early yesterday morning, when the latter attempted to drown himself. The water is fifteen feet below the bridge. He saw McCormack, who was intoxicated, jump from the bridge, and without waiting to doff his uniform he plunged in after the would-be suicide and kept his head above water till help came and they were pulled out. In Police Court McCormack said that he had no reason to end his life, and that his attempt was made while insane from liquor. Policeman Lowry was openly praised by the Magistrate for his bravery in saving the drowning man. It makes his fourth rescue.

To Enjoin "Baroness Blanc."

Frederick N. Blanc, who was divorced in 1893, applied to Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, yesterday for an injunction to prevent his former wife using "Baroness Blanc" as her stage name. Justice Russell remarked that it seemed to him neither Blanc nor the woman had any right to the title Baron or Baroness. He reserved decision, however, on the application.

New Staten Island Ferry.

The Brooklyn and Staten Island Ferry Company, a new line, which will ply between Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, and Tompkinsville, S. I., began operations yesterday. The officers of the boat invited a large number of guests to take the first trip. One boat will make regular trips until the business demands additional service.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS

Political Organization Holds Meeting at Which Platt, Quigg, and McKinley Are Sharply Censured.

NO MORE "NIGGER POLITICS"

Chairman Said He Appealed to the President, Who Asked What Gov. Black Had Done, and Remarked that Charity Begins at Home—Scorned by Leaders.

Senator Platt, Chairman Quigg, and President McKinley were warmly discussed last night by a meeting of 300 colored Republicans, in the hall of the Society of the Sons of New York, 153 West Fifty-third Street. Charles F. Butler, President of the Republican colored county organization, was Chairman of the meeting, and made several speeches. The committee, consisting of the Rev. E. Hunt, Dr. E. P. Roberts, and Lawyer J. D. Carr, which was appointed at a former meeting to interview Platt and Quigg, made its report.

Chairman Carr, of the committee, first stated that he wanted to deny the claim of T. Stewart, who, in a recent meeting of the Republican County Committee, stated that the colored Republicans were satisfied with their treatment. He said that this was not the case, and he wanted to protest in the name of thousands of colored voters against the treatment his race was receiving at the hands of the party leaders.

"I visited Quigg," he said, "and he told me this organization has no business to exist, and that we ought to disband. He said we had nothing to expect by fighting for our rights; that the time has not arrived when colored men can be appointed to office, on account of the existing prejudice."

D. R. Richardson said: "Quigg thinks that we will sell our birthright for a mess of filthy pottage, but we will show him he is mistaken. The old man [meaning Platt] has got to meet us. He must treat direct or we won't treat at all. I would not believe Quigg, Olcott, or Manchester under oath. They have all lied to me, and they have lied to Butler. Ain't that so, Butler?"

The Chairman nodded assent.

"They have lied to Lawyer Carr," he continued, "and I want to tell them right now that we ain't going to play any more nigger politics. [Great applause.]

"They talk about principle. We are in for some of the spoils as well as the principle. I am tired of this principle pudding." [Applause.]

Chairman Butler then took the floor and advised moderation. He stated that he had been to see President McKinley, and had talked the matter of patronage over with him, and the President asked him what Gov. Black had done for the negro voters. He was compelled to confess that very little had been done, and this elicited the remark from the President that "Charity begins at home." The President told him plainly that Black should do something, and to come back and see Platt. Whatever Platt said was all right, and he would abide by Platt's decision. Butler then paid his respects to Platt, declaring that he had no use for the colored voters.

Judge Black then introduced a resolution setting forth the need of quieting the mutterings among the colored Republicans if the party is to be successful. It refers to the "marked discrepancy in the equalization of political distribution of patronage to colored voters, so apparent that venality has been applied to them rather than loyalty to party." It asks for a committee of twelve to call on Platt and Quigg and present an ultimatum.

A second resolution was adopted, appointing three men to call on Collector Bidwell relative to the application for a position as laborer of Ellis Bagley, a colored man. He lives at 258 West Forty-seventh Street. Lawyer Carr is Chairman of this committee. The President of the meeting openly stated that Bagley's application is merely a test to put President McKinley on record as to the distribution of Federal patronage. If Bagley is turned down the organization is to consider the Federal Administration hostile, and act accordingly.

LAWYER JACOB RUTZ ARRESTED.

Jacob Rutz, a lawyer, with an office at 116 Canal Street, and living at 1,684 Washington Avenue, Tremont, was locked up in the Tremont Station last night, accused of disorderly conduct at the elevated station at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. He fell asleep on his way home, and, instead of getting off at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was carried to the end of the line.

The station agent, Bernard Murray, refused to let him ride back unless he paid an additional fare, and Rutz paid it. Then he expressed his opinion of the agent. It was not the kind of an opinion lawyers are paid to give, and Mr. Murray objected.

Policeman MacMahon says he tried to restore peace, and the lawyer threatened to have him removed from the force. Mr. Rutz said last night he will make the railroad company pay for his arrest, and will begin a civil suit for damages.

GOLD EXPORTS NO SURPRISE.

Gold bars and coin amounting to $3,200,000 will be exported to-day. A shipment of $750,000 will be made on Tuesday. These exports make a total of gold sent to Europe since April 26 last of $28,364,474. To-day's shipments are: Coin from the Sub-Treasury —Lazard Frères, $1,700,000; gold bars from the Assay Office—L. von Hoffmann & Co., $1,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000. Tuesday's shipment will be by Baring, Magoun & Co. for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston.

These shipments of gold surprised only those ignorant of precedents in gold shipments or of the character of this year's Spring and Summer shipments. In the first place, heavy gold shipments in former years have not been rare at the end of July and even in August. In 1891 under similar conditions—crops a failure abroad and an abundant harvest here—over a million dollars in gold was shipped Aug. 31. The facts are that with accumulations of gold here the metal, coined or in bars, has come to be a commodity dealt with in exchange it is more profitable to ship gold. A Treasury official said of the exports of to-day and next week that it was healthy phlebotomizing. "It would be better," he added, "if they were $10,000,000 and still better if $20,000,000. It will all come back to us, although any loose gold in the rest of Europe is sure to go to the Bank of France."

HARD LUCK WITH HER CARGO.

The British schooner Walleda, which sailed from this port June 12 last with a full cargo of provisions bound for Baracoa, Cuba, returned here yesterday with her outward bound cargo intact.

Capt. Kemp, when seen at Quarantine, yesterday afternoon, stated that on his arrival at Baracoa, the Spanish authorities refused to allow him to unload his cargo, which consisted chiefly of flour, fearing it might ultimately find its way to the insurgent army. Capt. Kemp then bore away for Port Antonio, Jamaica, hoping to effect a sale, but was unsuccessful. Nothing could be done but turn the vessel's head back toward this port.

Mrs. Bonk's Insanity Doubted.

At the request of neighbors of Mrs. Hyman Bonk of 1,761 Lexington Avenue, Julius Kramer of the same address will sue for a writ of habeas corpus to determine if her commitment to Ward's Island as a lunatic was proper. The matron at Bellevue, where Mrs. Bonk was first committed, it is claimed, was so far convinced that the woman was wrongly held insane that she sent word to Magistrate Kudlich, advising a further investigation. Before this was undertaken, however, the woman was taken to Ward's Island. The day after Mrs. Bonk was committed to Bellevue her husband packed his furniture and moved away.

Wood Alcohol Plants to Close.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 30.—Ninety-five per cent. of the wood alcohol plants of the United States will shut down Aug. 1 for thirty days, and may possibly remain closed for sixty days, on account of an overproduction of wood alcohol and its products.

Lived in Misery

Could Not Eat Without Distress, But Now Entirely Well.

"I was troubled with dyspepsia and was in such a condition that I lived in misery and did not expect I could ever be cured. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time I was able to eat without distress; am now entirely well." F. B. LIMBERGER, Creedmoor, N. Y.

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents

INSURGENTS NEAR HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 30.—The officials here deny the report that an attack was made upon the outposts of Havana on Wednesday night, and declare there is no panic or unusual excitement in the city. They admit, however, that, under cover of darkness, on Wednesday night, a band of insurgents attacked the outskirts of the town of Mariano, about five miles from Havana, but declare that the attacking force did not use either rapid fire guns or dynamite.

The garrison, according to the official report of the engagement, made a successful defense, compelling the insurgents to retire with a loss of one killed. The Spanish losses were one volunteer and one resident of the neighborhood killed and one Captain and a private wounded.

THE TOBACCO BALE NOTE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The State Department has received from a Philadelphia tobacco firm the note found in a bale of tobacco from Cuba, stating that three Americans were confined in Morro Castle, and were unable to communicate with their friends outside. The note will be forwarded to Consul General Lee at Havana, but the officials do not attach much importance to it in view of the internal evidence of its bogus character.

For instance, it is said that there were no Cook's excursions last year to Cuba, and that the American Consul General knows all of the very few American prisoners in Morro; and, lastly, it is pointed out that, while the men are described as young men, later on in the note they refer to their honorable discharges from the United States Army in 1865.

At the offices of Thomas Cook & Son, 263 Broadway, with one of whose excursion parties the men alleged to be immured in Morro Castle were said to have started out, it was said yesterday that they did not belong to any of their regular excursions. "As a matter of fact," said the manager, "we book thousands of people outside of excursionists, as do other agencies, and unless we had the names it would be next to impossible to trace their point of starting or the date of it. We have not received any inquiries from relatives of missing persons who booked through our office up to the time these men were reported to be in Morro Castle."

Chaquello Not Yet Sentenced.

HAVANA, July 30.—Manuel Fernandez Chaquello, the young American who was tried here by court martial on July 22, on the charge of filibustering, under the third article of the protocol of 1887, Consul General Lee being present, has not yet been sentenced, although the Prosecutor asked for the imposition of the death penalty. In consequence of Consul General Lee's intervention the matter has been referred to Madrid.

ACTIVITY IN GRAIN MARKETS

September wheat made no record price yeterday, if the net result of the efforts of the bull and bear interests at the Produce Exchange in trading hours is considered. There was an advance of 1⅛ cents on the closing price of Thursday—79⅝ cents. Opening at 80½, this future went to 81⅞ cents, and as low as 80⅛ cents, to close at 80⅞ cents. While at all times during the day there was unloading to secure profits by the professional traders and in spite of all the bear tactics that could be devised, the option was strong throughout and forced the highest quotation and the day's net advance. There were few merchant traders yesterday who did not either predict or talk of a higher quotation for the current future.

The most potent bull factor was the announcement from Philadelphia of the chartering of forty or more steamers to carry grain. These are to load at various American ports for England and other European destinations. With them about 100 vessels have been chartered to carry cereals, and their capacity is about 10,000,000 bushels, and the total engagement is 20,000,000 bushels.

Corn was caught by the wheat advance. The September option on the cereal, which closed on Thursday at 32¾c, closed yesterday at 33⅝c, after being quoted at 33⅜c. So far, orders for 1,000,000 bushels of corn for Europe have been booked for August and September shipment. September oats were in sympathy with corn, closing 21⅞c, a net advance of ⅛c. A feature of yesterday's market was the delivery of No. 2 red Winter wheat on contract, and a firm delivered on July contract 35,000 bushels. The engagements of wheat yesterday and on Thursday for Atlantic seaboard export amounted to 3,000,000 bushels.

STATE CAMP CLOSES TO-DAY.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 30.—The First and Second Batteries contested to-day for the Flanagan Trophy, a bronze figure of Mars. The First Battery won. The Second Battery shot this morning, and the First in the afternoon. The target was 10 by 20 feet, at 1,000 yards' range. Twenty shots were fired by each command. The first ten were shell and the second lot of ten shrapnel. The shooting was not very good by either battery, but the First made the better record. Col. Bates and Capt. Harding, United States Army, were the judges.

This afternoon the artillery was reviewed by Gen. Carroll during dress parade. The artillery will break camp to-morrow afternoon, and the camp season will be at an end.

CONSTITUTION ATTACKED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, delivered an address to-day before the Tennessee Bar Association, in which he advocated sweeping changes in the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the Constitution is now undemocratic and conducive to centralization.

He advocated the election by the people of the Federal Judiciary and officers of court, the election of Senators by the people and of Postmasters and all other Federal officials, and made a vigorous attack upon the appointive power of the President.

Two Girls Drowned in Mill River, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 30.—Mamie and Estella La Point, age ten and fourteen years, respectively, were drowned in Mill River late this afternoon. The children were playing on the bank of the river when the elder girl fell into the water. Her sister tried to save her but was pulled down the embankment, and both were drowned. The girls came here from Fort Dodge, Iowa, about two weeks ago, and, with their mother, were visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Henry La Point.

An Insane Patient Drowned.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 30.—It was learned to-day that James Schieren, fifty-eight years of age, an inmate of the State insane asylum, was drowned on Monday while bathing. The accident was kept quiet by the authorities. He was in the water with a number of other patients when he suddenly disappeared. He was quickly missed and his body found, but life was extinct.

Mutual Affectionate Society.

ALBANY, July 30.—A benevolent association of New York City, which was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day, will be known as the Mutual Affectionate Society of the City of New York. The Directors are Frank Diadamo, Giuseppi Tucci, Geremiah Paris, Benedetto di Pietro, and Gaetano di Ciacci of New York City.

The Haitian Consul Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday afternoon on the Dutch steamer Prins Willem II. from West Indian ports was Joseph Nicolas, Haitian Consul at New York, and family.

BOSTON MAN AN EMBEZZLER.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 30.—Charles S. Newhall, head bookkeeper of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Boston, Treasurer of the Melrose Massachusetts Co-Operative Bank, the Melrose Highlands Congregational Church, who is wanted in Melrose and Boston for the alleged embezzlement of funds of the organizations with which he was connected, is now locked up in the Bar Harbor Police Station as a fugitive from justice. Newhall has acknowledged that he took all that is charged against him and more.

Two indictments were issued, one at the instance of the Melrose police and the other on evidence obtained by the Boston police. The former charges him with the embezzlement of $1,000 from the Melrose Co-Operative Bank, and the latter with the embezzlement of $1,200 from the Agricultural Insurance Company.

The total of Newhall's embezzlements is said to be between $10,000 and $15,000.

Newhall says he will go back to Massachusetts without requisition papers.

KILLED IN A WOODCHUCK HUNT.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30.—While returning from a fruitless hunt for a woodchuck yesterday afternoon at Binnewater, Peter Sanderson, fifteen years old, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun carried by his companion, Morgan Stokes. Sanderson died early this morning.

FLED WITHOUT HIS PASSPORT.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Leopold Reider of this place, a former resident of Czesova, in the province of Galicia, Austria, has received from the Secretary of State several letters regarding the seizure of a passport which he used on a visit to his old home last Summer. Reider was suspected of carrying on an illegal immigration agency, because he applied to the authorities of Galicia for a passport for his sister, whom he desired to bring to Newark with him. The Mayor of Czesova called upon him and took his passport away to examine it. Shortly afterward Reider was summoned to the Mayor, but refused to go, and made his escape. The Mayor kept the passport.

Reider wrote the United States Consul at Vienna, who investigated the case and secured the passport. After many months he received a batch of letters from Washington comprising the whole correspondence. The passport will be sent in a few days.

Reider was informed that he had no claim against the Austrian Government, as he had failed to appear for examination.

O. U. A. M. OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 30.—Relief Council, No. 40, O. U. A. M., of New Brunswick, N. J., had its twenty-seventh annual excursion to-day by the steamer Sirius of the Iron Steamboat Company, to Coney Island and Rockaway. One thousand five hundred and fifty excursionists, composed of members of the order and their friends from New Brunswick, South River, and South Amboy, participated. This excursion, like all others of this counsel, was a financial success. The officers are: John V. Prall, Counselor; Arthur B. Wright, Vice Counselor; Frank Pierce, Inductor; Christopher C. Monaghan, Examiner; Frank Knoll, Inside Protector; John H. Thomas, Outside Protector; Frank P. Lippincott, Recording Secretary; William Durham, Jr., Treasurer; George Pratt, Financial Secretary; Lewis W. Hay, Assistant Recording Secretary.

The committee conducting the excursion were William Durham, Jr., Chairman; Morris Bauer, Jr., Secretary; Elias Quint, Treasurer; F. P. Lippincott, A. B. Wright, A. Vanbuskirk, J. V. Prall, J. H. Thomas, W. H. Staat, N. C. Moore, Q. E. Brown, F. S. Pierce, and J. E. Pyatt.

Accompanying the council as guests were John Server of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National organization of the order; Morris Bauer, National Counselor; Frank P. Lippincott, State Vice Counselor; Alderman John Banker, Deputy County Clerk; Robert W. Helm, Chief of the Fire Department; William Durham, Jr., ex-Alderman John Vandursen, and Judge Howard S. Dehart, all of New Brunswick.

Two Cavalrymen Drowned in Colorado

DENVER, Col., July 30.—Troopers Bertrand and Jacobson of Troop B, Second United States Cavalry, were drowned last night in a reservoir at Monument. When returning from camp at Colorado Springs to Fort Logan, Jacobson fell from his horse into the water, through which he was urging the animal to swim. As Jacobson could not swim, Bertrand went to his rescue, and was dragged down by the drowning man.

Accident at the Miami Chautauqua.

FRANKLIN, Ohio, July 30.—At the Miami Chautauqua yesterday, while Dr. Talmage was speaking, the second rise in the pavilion, at the rear of the speaker, gave way, and several hundred people were dropped about ten inches. No one was seriously injured. A dog was pinioned beneath the timbers, and the doctor would not proceed until the animal was released.

Murdered on an Indiana Train.

WASHINGTON, Ind., July 30.—Harry Lister, son of the Purchasing Agent for the Monon, was murdered near here last night. He was pushed from the train, it is alleged, by John Williams of Trenton, Mo. Lister's home was at Bedford. Williams is in jail. An engineer named George Welch asserts that he saw the murder.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry D. Cabot, Boston; Ralph Dunn, Melrose, Scotland.

GRAND—Nelson M. Ferebee, U. S. S. Indiana; W. P. Gould, United States Army; J. N. Roys, United States Navy; Col. P. D. Vroom, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; Judge S. A. Beardsley, Ithaca.

HOLLAND—C. R. Wilson, London; Col. Frank H. Ray, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—S. K. Hutah and M. Oka of the Imperial Railway, Japan.

WALDORF—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland; F. H. Prince, Boston.

WINDSOR—Lyman J. Gage, Washington; William Parker Miles, Louisiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. M. Bass & Co.; B. T. Joel, dress goods, silks and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Baltimore, Md.—J. Edward Bird & Co.; J. E. Bird, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Berwick, Penn.—Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company; F. H. Eaton, dry goods, &c.; Holland House.

Boston, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; George Brown, ribbons; 29 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—J. G. Miller & Co.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Goldman, Beckman & Co.; N. H. Beckman, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Walker Brothers & Tyler Company; S. Sheip, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, suits, &c.; Hotel Netherland.

San Francisco, Cal.—B. J. Schmidt & Co.; B. J. Schmidt, notions, laces, &c.; 5 Bond Street; Hotel Savoy.

Terrell, Texas.—Price & Fields; O. Price, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.

Trenton, Mo.—Stevens & Hoffmann; H. F. Hoffmann, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Warrensburg, Mo.—Hickman Brothers & Campbell; L. S. Hickman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Winston, N. C.—D. D. Schouler, clothing and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Hower & Higbee, E. C. Higbee, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Easton, Penn.—Rader & Brother; L. J. Rader, cloaks; Hotel Metropole.

Louisville, Ky.—Crutcher & Storks; I. F. Storks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Port Huron, Mich.—J. W. Goulding & Co.; J. W. Goulding, notions; C. E. Barrett, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Richmond, Va.—Strause Brothers; I. I. Strause, notions; Stuart House.

Rochester, N. Y.—M. Goldsmith & Son; M. Goldsmith, clothing; S. Goldsmith, clothing; Belvedere House.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Walker Brothers & Fyler Company; E. H. Morris, millinery, 115 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—201 First Avenue, Mrs. Agnes Coleman; damage, $50.

5:35 P. M.—55 Ann Street, Universal Glass Company; damage, $2,000.

Telephone Messages are Quick, Sure and Cheap.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:56	Sun sets	7:17
Moon sets	8:11		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:37	Gov. Isl'd	8:58
H. Gate	10:47		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	8:46	Gov. Isl'd	9:07
H. Gate	10:56		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 31.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.		12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam		8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.		12:00 M.
Bellenden, La Plata Countries		9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana		10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	1:00 P. M. / *2:30 P. M.		4:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans			3:00 P. M.
Ellerie, Cape Colony, Natal, &c.		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans			3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Touraine, Havre		7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London			9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg			7:30 A. M.
Richmond Hill, Glasgow			
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. / *1:30 P. M.		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

Cherokee, Charleston			3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen		7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New Orleans, Costa Rica		3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.

Alamo, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans			3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago		12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana		11:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.		12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 4 at 6

ENTERING AN ERA OF GOLD

Mining in United States Will Be Much Advanced by the Discoveries at Klondike.

QUICK TRANSIT TO THE YUKON

Practical Steps Being Taken to Secure Nuggets in British Columbia and Alaska.—Changes Will Be Made by Railways and Telegraph Lines.

Concurrent with the changed attitude of those individuals who were at first overcome with enthusiasm at the prospect of Klondike wealth is the effort being made in an organized way by men with proper resources to explore the golden land of Yukon. While a study of the actual facts has proved of advantage to men of small means, those with ability to organize and able to raise the necessary capital for a prolonged exploitation of the gold fields are showing their belief in the future by taking practical steps to reduce the number of nuggets at present in British Columbia and Alaska.

Unfavorable comment was general in mining circles yesterday as to the action of the Dominion Cabinet in deciding to levy the royalty announced on the gold taken out of Klondike. This is to be 10 per cent. on all amounts taken out of any one claim up to $500 a week, and above that 20 per cent. In addition, it is learned from Ottawa that the Canadian Government proposes to reserve every alternate claim for the benefit of the public revenue.

New Company Organized.

A new company announced yesterday is the Exploration Syndicate of 35 Wall Street. It is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $100,000—1,000 nonassessable shares of $100 each. Frederick G. Corning, consulting mining engineer, is Vice President and manager, and Thomas J. Hurley, a member of the Mining Exchange, is Secretary and Treasurer. The shares are payable 50 per cent. on subscription, and the balance will be called for as needed. Mr. Hurley stated yesterday that the agents of the company had started for the Yukon some time ago by the St. Michael route, and that they will arrive at the Klondike before the river is frozen over.

Mr. Hurley says the entire country will be changed when the proposed railways and telegraph lines are constructed. Mail can then be had in New York from the gold fields in a "matter of twelve months' time I expect to see all difficulties of travel overcome," he added. "There never was a country more inaccessible than the San Juan district of California, but all that has been changed."

Speaking on the subject of the Canadian Government's intention to assume the ownership of every second claim, Mr. Hurley said the carrying out of any such intention would result in an abandonment of the mines. Men would soon see that they were not working for themselves. The payment of 20 per cent. to the Government he regarded as oppressive. As to the difficulty before aliens in the gold country, he said this would be an unimportant matter, as the company had Canadian connections, and that they would acquire claims by purchase. Their intention was to operate under both the British and American Governments.

"We are now entering upon an era of gold," said Mr. Hurley, "and you will find that people will turn their attention to gold mining. It is twice as easy now to interest men in gold enterprises as it was five years ago. Gold mining in the United States will be much advanced by these discoveries at Klondike."

The company has in its possession nuggets found in North Carolina, which are the third and fourth largest ever seen. One weighs 10½ and the other 8½ pounds. The biggest nugget ever found was an Australian one. It was 39 pounds in weight. The second was also an Australian, and weighed 17 pounds. Mr. Hurley said the class of inquiries that were being made showed how seriously the gold subject was being taken up.

Mines on Alaskan Side.

Vice President G. A. Drake of the Mining Exchange said he feared that trouble would result from the action of the Canadian Government. "If only every second claim is to be allowed, many men will find their work to be valueless," he declared. "We have information that there is a great deal of gold on the Alaskan side, and the action of the Canadians may result in the opening up of mines across the boundary to a greater extent than they have been before."

It was learned at the Mining Exchange that the new management would keep a sharp lookout for any of its members who might be engaging in anything that was not genuine.

James D. Whitty of Aspen, Col., is spending a few days with friends in Tremont before sailing by an early steamer to visit friends in Ireland. He said yesterday that miners who had found business dull in that section of Colorado were going in considerable numbers to the Klondike. "They have been going away for months," he said. "Some will become rich, but others will not improve their condition very much." He mentioned the case of Thomas Fitzgerald, who left Aspen for the Cariboo district of British Columbia early in January. Two weeks ago he returned wealthy to Aspen to take his wife and six children along to Cariboo, where he means to remain and develop his mining interests. Mr. Whitty said that Fitzgerald has a brother named "Paddy" out in Colorado, whom he vainly tried to have accompany him to the Cariboo. "Paddy" is an experienced miner, but he cannot be reconciled to living under the British flag. Whitty says that "Paddy" is now smitten with the gold fever, and that he intends to try his luck in Alaska next Spring.

TWO MINERS WITH $300,000.

Former Blacksmiths Return to Duluth After Five Years of Hardship.

DULUTH, Minn., July 30.—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold from the Klondike has found its way to Minnesota. It is in the possession of Peter Olafson and Charles Erickson, two Scandinavians, who have just returned to Two Harbors, Minn., after putting in five years in Alaska.

A little over five years ago the two men, aged twenty-seven and thirty years, respectively, were employed in blacksmith shops of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, at Two Harbors. They heard of the gold fields of Alaska, and decided to go there to seek a fortune.

For three years they labored in vain. But two years ago they discovered a rich placer-bed on the Stewart River, and later located claims on the Klondike. In the two years they say they cleaned up $150,000 each.

They have been very reticent about their affairs until now. Erickson says the he is going back to the old country to live in style. He will buy a title if it is possible to do so. Both of the young men are unmarried. They say the greatest hardships they suffered were on long tramps after provisions. They were never hungry. Both leave here for Sweden in a few days and Olafson significantly remarked that they would travel "first cabin" this time.

A $250 KLONDIKE NUGGET.

For a Chicago Museum—Two Clippers to Sail from San Francisco.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Portus B. Weare received to-day the first gold nugget that has reached Chicago from the Klondike. It is of pure gold. It weighs a little less than fourteen ounces, and is valued at $250. Mr. Weare procured the nugget for the purpose of presenting it to the Field Columbian Museum, to which it will be given after it has been properly mounted.

The P. B. Weare Company chartered two clipper ships in San Francisco yesterday to be added to its Alaskan gold fleet. These boats are to be fitted out, and will sail at once for Alaska. They expect to reach the Yukon by Fall, and get 500 miles up the river before it freezes. They will carry 2,000 tons of provisions.

TO SEND OUT THREE MEN.

Eight Chicagoans Banded to Share Profits with Them.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Eight Chicago men who do not care to encounter the dangers and hardships of the Klondike gold fields have thoroughly equipped three more adventurous men, who will leave for the new Eldorado next week to dig gold for themselves and their backers, all sharing alike. H. O. Wright of Stratford, Canada; R. B. Taylor of Wheaton, Ill., and W. H. Snell, a Chicago bank clerk, are the men who will go to Alaska.

Taylor is fifty years old and an old soldier. The others are twenty years younger. Wright is a skillful canoeist, and has traveled hundreds of miles through Canada on snowshoes. Snell is a collegian and the son of an English clergyman. The expedition will take provisions for one year and will be liberally supplied with money. The men will sail from Seattle early next month and winter at Juneau, if they arrive there too late to reach the Klondike next Winter, and will push on to the gold fields as early as possible next Spring.

The men signed contracts last night with the syndicate which is backing them. Snell has been chaffed considerably by his fellow-clerks on account of his determination to brave the arctic snows for gold, but he takes it good-naturedly, and his reply to interrogations is: "Wait until I come back, and I will take all you want me to."

ANOTHER JERSEY COMPANY.

United States Alaska Gold Company Incorporated to Do Mining.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—The United States Alaska Gold Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated this afternoon by the filing of articles in the office of the Secretary of State. The company is formed for the purpose of mining gold in the Klondike fields. The incorporators are Ralph McKee of Tompkinsville, S. I.; Henry P. Whittaker, Hotel Imperial, New York; Frederick J. Brown, Brooklyn; Harry F. Roesser, Hotel Netherland, New York; Thomas P. Daniels, Hotel Girard, New York, and James A. Atwater, New York. The capital stock paid in is $1,200.

Transcontinental Lines Busy.

Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is now inspecting that system. The Klondike excitement has caused a heavy increase of traffic on this road, as well as on all of the other transcontinental lines. The passenger earnings of the Northern Pacific alone increased $10,000 last week.

MOTHER NEGLECTS A CHILD.

Left Alone for Hours—Neighbors Broke Into the Room and Fed the Little One.

Mrs. Susie Hall, a young woman of cheerful mien, living on the top floor of 160 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner in the Adams Street Court yesterday on the charge of endangering the life of her son, Walter, a child of twenty-three months. She was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Alice Lanning, a next-door neighbor.

Mrs. Lanning told the court that Mrs. Hall was a heartless woman. Mrs. Hall, she said, left her room last Sunday morning and locked the child in alone. As the day wore on the child's screams attracted her attention, and she and the tenants in the house held a council. They tried to get into the rooms, but every door was locked. Unable to stand the child's cries any longer, they forced a door. The child was found on the floor of one of the rooms with a lamp burning brightly on the mantel. The neighbors took the child out and fed it. Mrs. Hall returned at 11 o'clock at night, and when she heard what her neighbors had done became angry, and told them to mind their own business. Mrs. Manning retaliated by having her arrested, but she was soon after bailed out by her landlord, John J. Daly.

Agent Coschina of the Gerry Society was sent to investigate the story. When he appeared in court he recognized Mrs. Hall, and said a similar complaint had been lodged against her before. Her hearing was continued until Monday.

EMPLOYES ASKED FOR BONDS.

Collector Bidwell Follows the Precedent Made by Collector Erhardt at the Custom House.

The following statement was issued yesterday at the Custom House:

"Collector Bidwell decided to follow the precedent established by Collector Erhardt in requiring bonds from the employes of the Cashier's office in the Custom House. The employes were introduced to him by Cashier Northrup, and after a general conversation on the subject, it was agreed that bonds should be furnished next Wednesday, the Collector giving them this time in order that they might look around and obtain the best terms from the various surety companies. He was informed by the Deputy Collector of the Law Division that it would not be advisable to take personal bonds exclusively, and, therefore, made the same requirement as Collector Erhardt—that at least $5,000 of each bond should be furnished by a surety company of recognized standing, the other $5,000 to be either personal bond or a bond of a surety company, at the option of the employe. Cashier Northrup several days ago furnished a bond on which the sureties were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild of this city, and C. Will Chappell of Oneida."

Mr. Bidwell explained that, while he was averse to notoriety, especially in regard to official matters of detail, he issued the statement to guard against the possibility of the facts being distorted and treated sensationally. "I consulted with Col. Dudley F. Phelps and Special Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch," continued Mr. Bidwell, "and decided that it would be fair to the newspapers and the public to state exactly what had occurred. I have done this to protect myself in a businesslike way. I am bonded for $40,000, and the men who handle money in the Cashier's office should have no fault to find. Cashier Northrup's bond is for $50,000. Eight men in his office will be bonded at $10,000 each."

THE CLOTHING MAKERS' STRIKE.

Manufacturers, It Is Said, Have Refused to Make an Advance.

A hitch has happened in the strike of the knee pants makers. The contractors asked the manufacturers for a slightly higher advance in prices than the men had demanded of them, and explained that if the men got an advance they also were entitled to an advance in view of the better times.

Thereupon, it is said, the manufacturers got together, and decided to starve out the men, and refused to grant any advance, and those manufacturers who had already yielded threatened to make reductions again.

Max Pine, the leader of the strikers, said yesterday that the manufacturers were boasting that the men could not hold out after Sunday, and when he told that to the men at a mass meeting of the strikers in Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon, they shouted that they would hold out for a month if necessary.

BANDS IRRITATE A PATIENT.

Strolling Players in Hoboken Persist in Their Performance.

Patrick Dealy of 160 Tenth Street, Hoboken, foreman in the Fletcher Iron Works, in that city, has complained to the Hoboken police of a gutter band which persists in playing near his house. He has a son who for several weeks has been lying at the point of death, and the music irritates him and greatly aggravates his trouble.

According to Mr. Dealy, there was one band, the leader of which on learning of the sickness, was humane enough to remain away. He has not since returned. A little while later, on the same day, another band stopped not far from the home of the Dealy family. Mrs. Dealy went out and explained the case to the leader, but he refused to stop. Then she offered him 50 cents to cease playing, but the man demanded $1, and has since persisted in bringing his band to the neighborhood daily.

A policeman was detailed near the place yesterday to await the musicians, and, if necessary, arrest them. He waited until after the time when they usually appear, and as they had not shown up reported to the station house. An hour later the band put in an appearance and obliged the sick boy to undergo the strain.

Potter Building Mortgaged.

The trustees and heirs of Orlando B. Potter have mortgaged the property and building which bears his name, situated on the north side of Beekman Street, occupying the entire front from Park Row to Nassau Street, in the sum of $800,000. The mortgage is given for a period of five months and is in favor of Moses T. Pyne and others, as trustees.

BIG FOUR TRAIN WRECKED

Thrown from the Track by a Pin Driven in a Switch Near Thorntown, Ind.

TWO DEAD AND TWO WILL DIE

The Plotters Who Caused the Disaster May Have Intended to Wreck a Coal Train on Account of the the Miners' Strike.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The Chicago Express on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) Railway, due in this city at 7 A. M., was wrecked at Thorntown, Ind., at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Two trainmen were instantly killed, and two tramps from Cleveland, who were stealing a ride on the front platform of the mail car, received fatal injuries. Seven clerks in the mail car and the messenger in charge of the express car received a bad shaking up, but escaped with a few bruises. The train carried a large number of passengers, but none of them was injured:

The killed are:

CRICKMORE, JESSE A., fireman, of Indianapolis.

WINSLOW, SETH, engineer, of Greensburg, Ind.

Fatally injured:

CAVENIR, CHARLES.

PIJBE, HENRY.

The wreck was the result of a deliberate plot, as a coupling pin had been driven into the switch so as to hold it open and throw the train off the track. The engine and tender, and the mail, express, and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track.

When the train left Chicago last night at 8 o'clock it was an unusually long one. Only four stops were made between Chicago and Indianapolis. The train was passing Thorntown at high speed when the engine struck the switch that had been fastened open. A relief train was sent from Indianapolis to Thorntown early this morning, and as soon as the track was cleared a new train was made up for this city and other points.

The officials of the railroad have instituted a thorough investigation as to the perpetrators of the wreck. There have recently been some labor troubles in and about Thorntown, but none of them had been in any manner connected with the railway. It is stated that since the mining troubles began there has been a number of strangers about the place who are not connected with the strike, but who are supposed to have been tramping about with a view to plunder during the expected trouble.

No attempt was made to rob the express or other cars after the wreck, and no motive for the plot is known. All the available detectives were set at work to-day on the case. The opinion is entertained at the headquarters of the road that the trainwreckers had hoped to destroy a coal train about due. General Manager Schaff has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers.

WRECK ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Passenger Train Strikes a Coal Car on the Main Track.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., July 30.—It was reported here to-night that there was a narrow escape from a serious accident near Sparta this evening. A coal car ran off a side track upon the main track of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and was struck by the east-bound passenger train at 6:40 o'clock. The engine was badly damaged and the passengers received a bad shaking up. No one was seriously hurt. The train connects at Two Bridges with the train for Jersey City.

At Jersey City last night it was said that the train connecting at Two Bridges with the one which was damaged and delayed by the collision arrived at 9:27, about one hour late. The details of the accident were not known at Jersey City. The accident was variously ascribed to boys having loosened the coal car, and to an attempt at train wrecking.

WRECK AT DEPEW JUNCTION.

Engine Crew Killed by a Collision Between Freight Trains.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Two Lehigh freight trains came in collision at Depew Junction, seven miles east of here, at 6:45 o'clock this morning, killing George Elsbree, engineer, of Manchester, and Charles Eddy, fireman, of Sayre. James Ratcliffe of Sayre, fireman of the other engine, was slightly injured.

The trains were two heavy freights, one westbound from Manchester to Buffalo, and the other eastbound from Buffalo to Sayre. It is said that the signals at Depew Junction were disregarded by Elsbree or that he did not see them. The engines were completely wrecked and fifty cars were piled up on the tracks.

Collision on the Erie.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., July 30.—Passenger train No. 8 of the Erie Railway ran into a freight in the lower yard early this morning, telescoping several cars. Engineer Newburg of No. 8 jumped, sustaining slight injuries. No passengers were hurt, though they were badly shaken up. A dozen freight cars were wrecked.

Killed by Foul Air in a Tunnel.

HINTON, West Va., July 30.—A freight train was stalled last night in Lewis Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the crew were overcome by foul air. Conductor Edward Bray is dead, and Samuel Hamilton, Edward Womack, and Thomas Kamewood are in a precarious condition.

Central Pacific Kills Two Tramps.

RENO, Nev., July 30.—A drawbar fell down on an Eastern freight train on the Central Pacific, five miles east of Palisade, to-day, ditching three freight cars and killing two tramps.

DAM BURST BY FLOOD.

Water Released from a Reservoir Causes $25,000 Damage at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 30.—The large dam confining the water of Wilcox's reservoir, located on the Durham road, about two miles from the centre of the city, burst without warning on account of the recent heavy rains at 8 o'clock this morning, and let down tremendous volumes of water, doing damage estimated at $25,000.

The dam was located adjacent to the lock shop of William Wilcox. The reservoir is a brook-fed body, about 400 feet long and 50 feet wide. From this reservoir the lock shop, the fertilizer manufactory of Rogers & Hubbard, and Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., ship chandlers, obtained their power. The dam was nearly 50 feet wide, and was built a few years ago at a cost of about $20,000.

When the dam broke the huge stones of which it was built gave way before the water and were carried down with the flood. These boulders crashed against the side of the lock shop, and the accompanying water rushed into the factory with great speed. Forty workmen, employed on the lower floor, had heard the rushing of the water, and fled for their lives. They all escaped safely.

Within fifteen minutes the entire dam had disappeared. A bridge on the Durham road, a short distance below the shops, was lifted up bodily and carried off. The flood then followed the course of the brook, and went on its way to the Connecticut River, into which the stream empties.

The greater portion of the machinery in Wilcox's is under water and probably ruined. On the lower floors there was some stock, which will be damaged, if not rendered worthless. Three small buildings, used as storerooms, were lifted from their foundations and carried away with their contents. The two other concerns which depend partly upon this reservoir for their power have not been compelled to suspend.

Crops Ruined at Middletown, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 30.—Heavy rains have ruined the fruit crop here. Peaches, apricots, &c., have burst open before ripening, and are tasteless. Peas and beans have opened their pods, and their contents are scattered under the vines. Berries have fallen from every bush, and blackberries are the only ones left in the market. Fields of grain are rotting at the roots.

For Souvenirs of Yachting Trips

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have always on hand an assortment of

Breezy Novelties

in Silver, correct in detail and at moderate cost.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

Only 400 Places Excepted from Competition by the Recent Order of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Some of the politicians who had been led to hope, from a publication prominently made in a Republican newspaper, that the President would so modify the civil service regulations as to withdraw from the classified service many places now in classification and open to competition, have been exaggerating the effect of the recent order excepting some positions in the Customs and Internal Revenue Services, placing the number of excepted places at 2,000. Commissioner Procter is of the opinion, which he did not have time to-day to verify, that the number of places taken from the former classification would not exceed 400 in both branches of the service, and they remain subject to examination; at the same time 67 customs offices were added to the competitive list.

Some difference of opinion was looked for by the Civil Service Commissioners about the wisdom of the order granting to employes notified of their removal the opportunity for a full hearing of the charges against them before being displaced. Commissioner Procter directs attention, however, to the report of the commission in 1894-5, in which, Mr. Roosevelt joining, it was said:

"While the civil service law does not in terms regulate dismissals from the service, it does provide a system for appointments upon merit, in which considerations of politics and religion find no place, being excluded in definite and specific terms. This being the case with reference to the appointments to the service, it follows as a logical sequence that politics should and rightfully could have nothing to do with the continuance in or exit from the service. Unfortunately, in many cases the facts have been otherwise, and the commission is fully convinced that to some extent religious and political considerations will influence dismissals until there is a requirement of law, as in fact, that not only shall the reasons for dismissal be made a matter of record, and be made known to the person to be dismissed, but that he also be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense."

At the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, in Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1896, among the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the league was one referring to the order made by Postmaster General Bissell requiring that letter carriers be furnished an opportunity to be heard before dismissal. The resolution of the league declared that its members "would see with pleasure the salutary and conservative provisions of this order extended to other branches of the public service, believing that this course would tend to strengthen discipline and increase efficiency, besides removing many opportunities for injustice and possible abuse of authority."

Mr. Procter says that the order seems to agree with this sentiment, which was unopposed in the meeting of the Civil Service Reform League.

OFFICE SEEKERS SINK A FLOOR.

Large Lobby Outside the President's Bureau Being Repaired.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Some idea of the size of the vast throng of office seekers that has called upon the President since March 4 was conveyed to the visitors at the White House to-day, when they saw a number of workmen lifting up and strengthening the floor of the large lobby just outside the President's office.

This floor had sunk no less than four inches from the weights imposed upon it. It lies directly above the vast East Room, and so cannot be supported from beneath without disfiguring that splendid apartment. A plan has been prepared by Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for suspending the floor from the heavy roof beams above.

AMERICAN FLAX CULTURE.

Puget Sound Region Said to be Equal to Any in Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Wilson has received a report from a firm at Lisburn, Ireland, on some retting and scutching experiments conducted by them in Ireland with a ton of flax straw grown in the Puget Sound region of Washington under the direction of the Agricultural Department in its experiments in 1895. These cultural experiments developed the fact that for flax culture the Puget Sound region is the equal in climate of some of the best flax-producing regions of Europe.

Attention is called to the low rate of seeding—one and a half to two bushels per acre—and to the fact that fourteen bushels of seed per acre were produced. It is asserted that the experiment proves that farmers of this country can grow seed and fibre in the same plant.

Secretary Sherman's Health Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Word comes to Washington from Secretary Sherman at Amagansett, L. I., that his health has improved very much since he arrived at that place. He will leave for Boston in a day or two, and this trip will be followed by a sea voyage.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Colosse, C. F. Allen; Lorraine, J. D. Grow; Natural Bridge, John Shoemaker; Palermo, D. H. Trimble; Plessis, F. S. Makepeace.

New Jersey—Bernardsville, Reuben Abel.

HAS LOST ITS CHARTER.

District Assembly No. 63 of the Knights Displeased District No. 49.

Envy and jealousy have been the cause of breaking up a new district assembly of the Knights of Labor whose members wanted to govern themselves, and not be dictated to by others. This disrupted organization is District Assembly No. 63, made up of locals of various kinds of drivers. They formerly belonged to District Assembly No. 49, or, rather, the first two locals belonged to it, and then John Mahr organized three more locals, and, with the other two, formed a new district assembly, which requires not less than five locals. These locals numbered 5,000 men, it is said.

District Assembly No. 49 has a good many locals, several of them numerically very weak, but their delegates in district assembly assembled could always outnumber those of the drivers, as locals have equal representation in law, and not only shall the reasons for dismissal be made a matter of record, and be made known to the person to be dismissed, but that he also be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

So the leaders of No. 49 got District Assemblies Nos. 253, 75, and 220 to join them in a request to the General Executive Board of the order to revoke the charter of No. 63, on the pretense that the locals of that assembly had not first asked for permission of No. 49 to organize a new district assembly. The General Executive Board has revoked the charter, and the locals now have either to return to No. 49 or leave the order.

Mrs. Kruger Died of the Poison.

Mrs. Annie Kruger, the wife of Augustus Kruger, employed at 329 West Fortieth Street, who took paris green Wednesday night with suicidal intent, died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Boynton's Iron Foundry Resumes.

Boynton's Iron foundry, at Pacific and Bramhall Avenues, Jersey City, which closed June 30, will reopen next Thursday with its full complement of hands—125 men—on full time and full wages.

A Cooling Drink in Fevers.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased."

NAVAL BATTALIONS REVIEW

Brooklyn and New York Militia Were Gathered for Inspection and Drill at Fort Hamilton.

A CREDITABLE SHOWING MADE

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy Will Recommend that They Be Placed in Temporary Charge of a War Vessel Next Year.

The review of the New York and Brooklyn battalions of the Naval Militia at Fort Hamilton yesterday, virtually ending their cruise of a week, was made particularly interesting and pleasant by the enthusiastic praise given to the men by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and by his broad hint that next year they will probably be put in actual charge of a real first-rate man of war, and allowed to work her.

The review ended a rough week. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said he was glad the week had been rough, and, therefore, achieved the distinction of being the only man in New York who had found a good point in the weather that people have been suffering and soaking under. He said it was just the right kind for testing the capacity, courage, and temper of amateur tars, that the volunteers had learned and endured successfully the worst and most uncomfortable conditions possible in their business, and that they had proved themselves to be good and faithful seamen, and had given the State ample reason to be proud of them and to have confidence in them.

The First Battalion of this city, by being comparatively veterans, had been divided between the United States steamships Massachusetts and Texas. Capt. Higginson of the Massachusetts speaking for all his fellow-officers, frankly told Mr. Roosevelt yesterday that they had been sorry to see the militia come aboard. Officers and sailors alike disliked the idea of being crowded by a party of land lubbers and apprentices. In the first twenty-four hours, however, the officers and crew on the two men-of-war found that their visitors were not land lubbers or apprentices, but were sailors, with thorough knowledge of sailor duties, and with sailor hearts in them, and good, deft, strong sailormen.

Each Sailor Had a Mate.

Mr. Roosevelt repeated the remarks with evident pleasure. The men had been told off and assigned among the sailors. Each volunteer had a regular running mate, and was not only expected to do everything that mate did, but did it, and, if accounts are true, often did it as well, and sometimes even better. These accounts do not come from the volunteers, either. The only regret the volunteers seemed to have concerning the weather was that it had deprived them of opportunity for working with the big guns. They had comparatively little gun practice, and that was with the smaller pieces.

The Second Battalion, from Brooklyn, gathered its full share of laurels from among the winds and fogs, high waves, and drenching rains of the Sound. Its men were engaged in cutter and boat work, making landings and camps and generally roughing it. Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that he had rowed out into the Sound on one of the worst days of the week to see these men at close quarters, and that they had handled their boats beautifully. Then while he was inspecting the ramp of the Second yesterday, the men of each crew being drawn up at "attention," one special crew was pointed out to him.

"This crew," an officer said, "was out during the worst of the storm of last Tuesday afternoon, and stuck right through. It would not come in until we ordered it in, and then made as handsome a landing as you ever saw."

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Fort Hamilton about 11 o'clock yesterday morning on the torpedo boat Porter. He had come from Oyster Bay to New York, and met here Alderman Jeroloman, Inspector General Hoffstaat, Capt. Satterlee of Gen. Tillinghast's staff, several officers of the regular army and navy, and four officers of the National Guard. All went together on the Porter. The usual salutes of fifteen guns were fired by the Massachusetts and Texas and the Assistant Secretary and his party spent three hours going over those two ships, the men being at quarters, and inspecting them thoroughly.

Coming Ashore.

At 2 o'clock the men of the First Battalion left the Texas and Massachusetts in their own boats and rowed ashore, embarkation and landing being done in excellent style.

The Assistant Secretary and his party quickly followed in a launch. They were met at the entrance to the Fort Hamilton grounds by Major Ramsay, commanding there, and formally received, a salute being fired by a detachment in the fort. Meanwhile the men were marched to a field below the fort, where they were met by the Second Battalion, which had marched from its camp at Bath Beach.

There was a large gathering of people to see the review. Bicycles were present in battalions. Expressions of feminine woe, admiration, sympathy, and derision came in chorus as the two battalions passed through the lane between the walls of spectators. The admiration was for the men themselves, who looked stalwart and soldierly. The woe, sympathy, and derision were for clothes and skins. The white suits were out of shape, stained with mud and water, and an occasional touch of tar. The skins were peeling off unanimously. Where the low sailor collars exposed chests and necks there were patches of vivid red. There had evidently been some sunshine on the cruise, and the monarch of the heavens had made his mark broadly on such sections of the persons of the naval militia force of the State of New York as he could reach.

Women Were Perplexed.

The sympathy of the women was soon concentrated on themselves, however. They had been basely deceived, because the sad sea dogs were formed to drill in a field with a four-rail fence around it, and the only entrance was half a mile away. There were the sailors on one side of the fence and the people on the other. The men and boys and younger girls promptly climbed over, but 500 women stopped and looked and longed. It is said that a town woman climbing a four-rail fence is a sight for gods and men. The men evidently thought so, for they all stopped and watched. Where there was an opening between two rails rather larger than usual several rather elderly ladies tried to crawl through.

A Poor Fence Climber.

One of them tried it again and again. She appeared to have the idea that there was some difference in the sizes of the two sides of her. When she had put her left foot through, cautiously adjusting her skirts, and found it impossible to bend low enough to follow it, she would turn and repeat the effort with the right foot first. After a number of these sorties, instead of becoming any smaller, she apparently increased her normally ample proportions, for with one final desperate effort she forced her head to follow under the upper rail and stuck fast, about as hot and worried, uncomfortable and frightened as an adventurous, but entirely decorous, elderly lady is ever likely to be.

The tearing away of one rail now became a necessity, and the way the women streamed through the opening was wonderful. None of them stopped long enough to be grateful to the pioneer who had suffered for the common good.

The two battalions were drilled as infantry in the manual and marched in review, company front.

After the review the men were formed in a hollow square, and, stepping to the middle of it, Capt. Miller, commanding the two battalions, announced that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy desired to speak to them. Mr. Roosevelt said he was more than pleased to have had the opportunity to see them working—doubly pleased, because he knew he could count upon their working and not playing at being sailors, and consider them as an element always immediately available for the active, rough work of fighting. He felt that they would be ready, not only in case of trouble with any foreign power, but also to meet domestic disturbances if they should come. Men like them were especially needed, and should be especially honored in a country like ours, where the individual citizen must be relied on to furnish the force for the maintenance of orderly liberty.

He had no sympathy or toleration, he said, for men who joined the militia for a good time. The man who would not make himself fit to stand shoulder to shoulder with the regulars of army or navy when the time of trial comes should get out of the militia. Men like those he was addressing, who endured hardships and labor to fit themselves for rough work, deserved the good will of all good men.

Naval Militia Creditable.

This country had nothing more creditable than its naval militia. Our people had at last woke up to the fact that this union must become a great maritime power. The present navy was only a beginning. The present naval power would be doubled and trebled before a halt in its improvement would be called. There must be more battleships, more torpedo boats, and officers and men before this country can claim the position in the world to which she is entitled. With fine ships and officers and men there must be a fine naval militia to back them up. There must be a force available for immediate service. Wars are fought now in six weeks.

"I should not be afraid now," he added, "to trust in your keeping a warship. I shall certainly recommend that such an experiment be tried with one or two of the best battalions—and I mean the best—those who have shown by long, hard, and patient work the stuff that is in them."

Eyes of the Men Glistened.

After this promise, at which the eyes of the men glistened, the Assistant Secretary paid a special and handsome compliment to the Brooklyn battalion for its admirable conduct and work in adverse circumstances. In closing, he spoke of the duty of the people to stand behind its militia. No nation is worthy to be called a nation, he said, that is not fit to fight when fighting is needed. No nation deserves the respect of the world if it cannot, when necessary, command the peace at home and regard abroad with the strong hand. This nation would not deserve to live if it surrendered for any material prosperity or advantage the stern spirit of readiness to fight for an idea without which no nation can be great.

At the end of the speech, which was listened to with the most intense interest, the men gave the speaker three hearty cheers.

The First Battalion returned to the Massachusetts and the Texas, while the Second marched back to its camp. There, at the request of the Assistant Secretary, there was a boat drill. The order, "Man the boats!" was given suddenly in camp, and in a second a cascade of muddy white figures was pouring over the bank above the beach, along the wharf, and down into the boats.

It was stirring, animated, and beautiful, and when the nine boats with the broad, vividly colored flags at their sterns were pulled across the little bay in perfect line with the sea, sky, and distant hills, three shades of blue, hundreds of sails shining white as alabaster, and the magnificent warships forming a background for them, the marine picture was perfect.

Mr. Roosevelt returned with his party to this city, stopping at the Dolphin to pay a brief visit to Secretary of the Navy Long, who was aboard. The Assistant Secretary went to Oyster Bay with the Porter last night. He will go to Washington to-day.

While coming back on the Porter he repeated and emphasized the purpose of the department to put naval militia in control of one of the war ships for a cruise next Summer. He said that there was no doubt that the experiment would be entirely safe, and would increase the usefulness and availability of the men. The idea was to have no regulars aboard the ship to be used except one or two officers and a few engineers. His information was, however, that the militia could supply competent engineers.

He added that while inspecting the naval militia on the lakes he found it in fine condition. The work of the men of the Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio forces he described as magnificent. It is intended to bring some of these to the coast and give them work at sea.

WILL TEST BATTLE SHIPS.

Important Demonstrations of the Value of Our Navy to be Made Next Month.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Navy Department intends within a month to give the battleships a thorough trying out for the purpose of removing all doubts of the value and power of the vessels. If there were any weak spots the department wanted to find and repair them. Every possible condition of service and battle was to be considered, and the conduct of each vessel in them tested. All the guns would be worked and fired, and every drill and appliance and piece of machinery put into severe service.

The fleet now lying off Tompkinsville is the most powerful array of American vessels ever assembled in American waters. It consists of the flagship New York, the first-class cruiser Brooklyn, second-class battleships Texas and Maine, the first-class battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, the coast-defense vessel Puritan, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the supply ship Fern, and the torpedo boat Dupont.

Last night the fleet drilled with electric signals and flash lights. The spectacle was a wonderful one and great crowds of people gathered along the Staten Island shore and the Brooklyn waterfront to enjoy it. The signals could be read from the Battery by any one conversant with them.

The great flash lights were trained so as to command a long stretch of Ocean Terrace, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, where carriages, bicycles, and people walking along the terrace could be seen from the ships. This was at a distance of almost three miles. The Union Free School at Stapleton, the largest building on Staten Island, was next picked out. Each of its score of windows became a blaze of light, and when the janitor or some one else passed through the building his form could be traced against the windows.

The docks along Staten Island were carefully searched, and then the lights were thrown upon the forts at the Narrows. Then, at a single jump, the entire battery of lights were turned upon the Statue of Liberty. The figure of the statue could be seen far more clearly from Staten Island than it can by daylight. The next drill was the searching for and following the movements of steamers moving about the bay. In this way all the lights were used, each light having a certain area to cover.

NATIONAL GUARD JEALOUSY.

The Sixth Battery of Binghamton Makes Charges of Unfair Treatment.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 30.—Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted, commanding the Sixth Battery, National Guard, has wired Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast protesting against the match between the First and Second Batteries of New York for the Napoleon trophy prize, offered by Lieut. Flanagan of the Second Battery. The shoot occurred at the Peekskill State Camp to-day.

The trophy was offered to the battery making the best record in light artillery target shooting for three years in succession; the battery winning each year to hold the trophy until it was won by another battery. In the shoot last year the First, Second and Sixth Batteries competed. The First Battery failed to hit the target at all, and the Sixth Battery won the match easily. The possession of the trophy was given to Capt. Olmsted.

This year, when the detail for the State Camp was issued, the Sixth Battery was not included, on account of the expense that would be entailed for transportation. Capt. Olmsted says he never received notice officially that the trophy would be shot for this year. Yesterday, Capt. Olmsted received a telegram from the Adjutant General stating that the match would come off to-day, and inquiring if the Sixth Battery would be represented. No means had been officially provided for the transportation or care of the Sixth. Capt. Olmsted wired that the Sixth would not be represented on such conditions.

Later Capt. Olmsted received a telegram signed by Capts Wilson and Wendel, and attested by Gen. Carroll, saying that it had been agreed that the winner of to-day's match would shoot with the Sixth Battery on or before Oct. 1, with no expense to the latter. Capt. Olmsted wired immediately protesting the match.

Capt. Ol

Wanamaker's.

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

ANOTHER PIECE OF BICYCLE NEWS

We had over fifteen hundred of the Falcon Bicycles, and they are sold, though a few are yet to come. We could still gather up old patterns in agents' hands, but that we will not do. Our customers shall have through our hands the best or none. The Yost Company that makes the Falcons has just reorganized, and we may have something interesting to say concerning them hereafter.

THE GREATEST BREAK YET KNOWN TO US

Two weeks ago we closed negotiations at an important Bicycle Factory, for all the unassembled parts of a lot of the finest Wheels yet been produced in any country. Item by item we investigated everything that went into the machines, inspected the methods of workmanship, and tested to the last degree everything about the materials and construction. The Wheel satisfies our experts in every particular.

A FEW HUNDRED BICYCLES ARE READY THIS MORNING

A condition of purchase was that the trade name must be protected for higher prices hereafter, and therefore we offer these machines under another name. An indication of our pride and confidence in this Bicycle appears in the choice of a part of the name of one of our partners, and the new Bicycle will be known as

THE RODMAN

The tubings, forgings, fittings, hubs, spokes, cones, sprockets, cranks, valve stems, decorating polish, saddles, tires, threading and "truing," are the best known to skilled mechanics. If any other wheel has any real merit that is not in this machine, we do not know it. They cost considerably more to manufacture than the price we sell them at. None of this make of Wheel of the qualities offered were sold at less than $80, and a large part of them are of the $100 quality, though you cannot tell them apart, so much Bicycle cost being hidden in the unseen qualities of materials and workmanship.

Day and night during the last fortnight, the works have been busy stocking us up for this event, and we have now accumulated enough to start the sale without disappointing the many who are sure to come. Please notice—

1.—No orders will be booked—so that each can have a fair chance for any Wheel on its arrival.

2.—Neither saddles, handle-bars, tires or gear will be changed.

PRICE FOR MEN'S RODMAN WHEELS, $26.50
PRICE FOR WOMEN'S RODMAN WHEELS, $27.50

We have all the standard sizes and colors for both men and women.

An extra space and service is provided at the foot of Fourth avenue and Tenth street stairs, basement.

Here are a few Saturday items pertaining to personal belongings.

Women's Wash Skirts. Of Crash, neat and well made, 75c, to $1.25.
Of Woven Duck, white ground, with small dots, $1.25; value $2.
Of Linens and Piques, at $1.50, to $5.

Women's Gloves. Two-clasp Pique Gloves at 75c. All shades. Very popular.
The "Princess May," a perfect Glove—and the price only $1.

Men's Linen Crash Suits. About 100. Well made, delightfully cool, $4.

Men's Negligee Shirts. New and stylish; of fine woven Madras Cotton Cloth; to be worn with white collars and cuffs. 50c, should be $1.

Boy's Unlaundered Shirt Waists. About 40 doz., in medium and dark colors, at 30c.

Boy's Knee Trousers. 200 pairs, all wool, medium colors, go at 75c. Quality, $1.25.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Scores Decisive Victory Over Brooklyn—Rusie a Puzzle.

HITS AT OPPORTUNE TIMES

Payne Not an Easy Mark for the New Yorkers—Both Teams Play a Snappy Game and Are Particularly Active on Bases.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	55	24	.692
Baltimore	51	26	.662
Cincinnati	50	26	.658
New York	46	31	.597
Cleveland	43	35	.551
Philadelphia	40	43	.482
Pittsburg	37	42	.468
Chicago	36	47	.434
Brooklyn	34	45	.430
Louisville	35	47	.427
Washington	29	49	.372
St. Louis	20	61	.247

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 15; Washington, 11.
Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 6.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Boston in Washington.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Louisville in St. Louis.

The Giants signalized their return to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, after a fairly prosperous trip in the West, by scoring a decisive victory over Brooklyn. Nearly 6,000 admirers of the team were on hand to help Joyce's men do the trick, if any rooting was necessary. Amos Rusie was never in better shape, and the way he acquitted himself brought joy to the hearts of every New Yorker present. He was a veritable puzzle to the Brooklyns, and of the four hits credited against him two were of a very scratchy kind. The Brooklyns would have been shut out without a tally but for a bad piece of fielding on the part of Jack Warner in the third inning.

Payne, who occupied the box for the Brooklyns, was not an easy mark, by any means, but the Giants squeezed in their hits at opportune times. The entire teams played a snappy game, and were particularly active on the bases. Faultless base running helped to score two runs in the fifth inning. The team's present position in the pennant race seems to have inspired it with fresh confidence, and if it can continue the pace it set in yesterday's game the pennant may yet fly from the flagpole at the Polo Grounds.

Davis's hands are in a pitiable condition, but he played a superb game at short, as did Gleason at second. The visitors played well in the field, particularly Shindle, Smith, and Shoch.

The lower end of the grounds was completely submerged, the water reaching to within about fifty yards of the diamond. The condition of the grounds made it necessary to arrange a ground rule, making a hit into the water two bases.

The Brooklyns scored their solitary run in the third. After Smith and Griffin had been disposed of, Rusie lost sight of the plate for a while, and allowed Jones to walk. Anderson then drove a clean hit into left field, and Jones, who is one of the speediest runners in the business, made tracks for home. Holmes fielded the ball faultlessly, and got it to Warner when Jones was within a few yards of the plate. Jones started back to third, and Warner, instead of passing the ball to Joyce, who could have easily retired the runner, chased him toward third. Then he threw the ball wildly after Jones had reached third safely, and allowed him to score a run that was really a gift.

The Giants made enough runs to win in their half of the fifth.

The New York Club has secured Donnelly, the Pittsburg's third baseman. Donnelly will probably play his first game in Brooklyn this afternoon. Joyce, whose arm is none too good, will play at first base, and Clark will take a seat on the bench. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'nH't'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0			Griffin, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Jones, rf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1			And'son, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	2	4	5	0			Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0			L'Chance, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
Holmes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0			Shoch, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0		
Clark, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0			Burrell, c.	0	0	2	0	1		
Warner, c.	0	2	4	1	1			Payne, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Rusie, p.	0	2	0	3	0			Smith, ss.	0	0	3	4	0		
Total.	3	10	27	12	2			Total.	1	4	24	14	1		

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	..	3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—New York, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Payne, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Payne, 2. Two-base hit—Holmes. Sacrifice hit—Clark. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, (2,) Joyce, Davis, (2.) Double play—Gleason, Davis, and Clark. Hit by pitcher—By Rusie, 1; by Payne, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 15; Washington, 11.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The game today was lost through poor pitching and fielding, Mercer being hit freely. The feature of the game was Brown's home run with the bases full. Maul started in to pitch for the Orioles, but was so wild that he lasted only one inning, and Mercer gave way to Swain at the end of the sixth. Other changes were made when Stenzel and Clark were put out of the game for disputing decisions.

Washington	4	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	—11
Baltimore	0	0	2	3	3	5	0	2	0	—15

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 8. Base hits—Washington, 14; Baltimore, 16. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Swain and McGuire and Farrell; Baltimore, Maul, Hoffer, and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Stupid fielding and base running and inability to hit at the right time lost a game for the home team to-day. Pitcher Hastings was struck on the instep by a vicious liner in the eighth and forced to retire. Kittridge's catching and batting were a feature. Score:

Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—5
Pittsburg	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Briggs and Kittridge; Pittsburg, Hastings and Merritt and Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The home team defeated the Clevelands easily to-day. Powell was sent to the bench in the seventh inning for kicking, and Wilson was substituted. Corcoran was hit on the knee by a thrown ball in practice, and retired in the third inning in favor of McPhee, who has not played in many weeks. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	..	—8
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Cleveland, Powell, Wilson, and Cruger. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Orth pitched superbly to-day, and had Boston at his mercy until the eighth inning, when the visitors jumped upon him for four singles and a triple, which, with a base on balls, netted five runs. Clements had a finger split, and Long sprained his ankle. Their respective places were taken by Boyle and "Bob" Allen. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and Boyle; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 6.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A single by Grady in the ninth inning won the game from Louisville to-day. The visitors' runs were due to loose fielding by the home players. Score:

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	—7
Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Louisville, 12. Batteries—St. Louis, Donahue and Murphy; Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Toronto—Toronto, 2; Scranton, 1.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Hartford, 2.
At Reading—Athletics, 6; Reading, 5, (first game.) Athletics, 6; Reading, 2, (second game.)
At Richmond—Paterson, 4; Richmond, 2.
At Norfolk—Lancaster, 6; Norfolk, 5, (first game.) Lancaster, 3; Norfolk, 2, (second game.)

Brooklyn in New York on Tuesday.

The postponed game of May 6 between the New Yorks and Brooklyns will be played on the Polo Grounds next Tuesday. On the following day the New Yorks will play the Orange Athletic Club at Orange, N. J.

Wilmot Signs with New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—Walter Wilmot, ex-manager of the Minneapolis ball team, has signed with the New Yorks. He will leave to join the Giants Monday.

YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

Regatta for Labor Day—A Pennant in Each Class.

The New York Yacht Racing Association met last night at O'Neill's restaurant, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Those present were E. S. Peets and Dr. Ranhoffer of the Hudson River Yacht Club, T. G. Roach and A. J. Kreymer of the Pavonias, J. A. Styles of the Pappan Zees, Commodore A. J. Prime, Edward Moore, Jr., and B. Barnett of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, William Everett Hicks of the Greenville Yacht Club, and W. T. Bernard of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

It was decided to give a regatta on Labor Day on the Gravesend Bay course, which was used last year. The following Regatta Committee for the occasion was appointed: Ed Moore, Jr., G. C. Morgan, A. F. Adams, W. T. Bernard, and William Ross, Jr. The only prizes will be a champion pennant in each class.

Resolutions on the death of John O'Neill, who had been a delegate to the association from the Bayonne Yacht Club, were presented by Commodore Prime and adopted. It was decided that hereafter the meetings of the association should be open to any member of a club enrolled in the organization.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 30.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Nourmahal, owned by J. J. Astor; steamer Ituna, owned by A. V. Amour; steamer Fedalma, owned by F. L. Osgood; steamer Now Then, New York Yacht Club; steamer Wadena, owned by J. H. Wade; schooner Monrive, Atlantic Yacht Club; schooner Montegan, owned by C. A. Miller; sloop Katonah, owned by F. L. Ames; sloop Sirocco, New York Yacht Club.

The departures were: Steamers Fedalma and Nourmahal.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Dorothy, owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Vaquero, owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

Yacht Club's Vaudeville.

There will be a vaudeville performance at the American Yacht Clubhouse at Milton Point this evening, beginning at 8:30 o'clock.

School Improvements in Woodhaven.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., July 30.—The School Board and citizens at a joint meeting last evening adopted resolutions to expend about $86,000 for school improvements. It is expected that in the immediate future $100,000 more will be spent for the same purpose.

WOODBURY CURES PIMPLES. 127 W. 42D ST.

TROTTING AT PARKVILLE

Fine Weather Brings Out the Crowd—Class Races Decided in Straight Heats.

MANY WOMEN WERE PRESENT

Ernest H., Selling Even Against the Field, Easily Beaten by John Mitchell—Prince Eugene Wins Without Being Pushed—Sweepstakes a Burlesque.

Cloudy skies and a balmy breeze brought out a much larger attendance at Parkville yesterday afternoon, the second day of the midsummer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club. A fair sprinkling of ladies' toilets on the clubhouse veranda and balcony enlivened the scene. Chris Fitzgerald, Dr. Gill, and James Gormley occupied the judges' stand, and E. C. Walker gave the word. The pool box at the end of the grand stand was much better patronized than on Thursday. Mr. Walker got the fields away nicely.

Speculation on the first heat of the 2:35 class, pacing, was quite lively, with Ernest H., by Lord Harold, selling at even money against the field. The brown gelding John Mitchell, however, won without trouble. In the second heat Mitchell had it all his own way, and won pulled up. In the third heat Drivers Dooley, behind Ernest H., and Sinnot, behind Lillian A., had evidently made up their minds to beat John Mitchell, if it lay in their power. Both kept their horses up at the first turn. Going through the back stretch, Mitchell showed them a clean pair of heels, and, although his lead was substantially reduced, he was never headed. Ernest H. and Lillian A.'s struggle for the place was the finest bit of racing of the day. There was not three inches between them at the wire.

Before the start of the second race—the 2:25 class, trotting—the brown gelding Tilton Thorne had the best record, and was made an even-money favorite in the betting. The brown horse Prince Eugene, the property of Alfred de Cordova, had the speed of the ten starters, and settled matters in straight heats without being pushed.

The sweepstakes event, between William Nelson's Geneva W., Henry Ropke's Little Joe, and John Schlieman's Templeton, owners to drive, was a regular burlesque. Templeton made game efforts to overtake Geneva W., but was unable to get nearer than within a couple of lengths of him. Little Joe was far behind.

Summaries follow:

2:35 class, pacing, purse $200.

John Mitchell, br. g., by C. W. Mitchell, (Brusie)	1	1	1
Ernest H., rn. g., (Dooley)	3	2	3
Lillian A., ch. m., (Brokaw)	2	5	4
Lachine, ch. s., (Phillips)	6	6	5
Blue Bird, blk. g., (Murphy)	7	7	6
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., (Devy)	6	4	dis.
Don John, br. g., (Nichols)	8	8	dis.

Time—2:23¾, 2:23¾, 2:24¾.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $300.

Prince Eugene, br. s., by Bayonne Prince, (Caster)	1	1	1
Belle Johnson, br. m., (Davis)	4	5	2
Hunyadi, b. s., (Driscoll)	5	2	6
Operetta, ch. m., (Romerick)	2	6	3
Tudor, b. s., (Hollenbeck)	7	3	7
Last Chance, b. f., (O'Connor)	3	8	5
Tilton Thorne, br. f., (Blemis)	8	4	8
Mary C., b. m., (Hendrickson)	6	7	4
Bessie Jordan, b. m., (Arnold)	9	9	9
Nellie Belle, b. m., (Abrams)	dis.		

Time—2:26¾, 2:25¼, 2:24¾.

Sweepstakes, $150.

Geneva W., blk. m., (W. Nelson)	1	1	1
Templeton, ch. g., (J. Schlieman)	2	2	2
Little Joe, rn. g., (H. Ropke)	3	3	3

Time—2:40; 2:42; 2:42¾.

Racing continues this afternoon.

JAMES A. TYNG WON THE CUP.

The Most Interesting and Remarkable Game of Golf Ever Played Over the Shinnecock Links.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30.—James A. Tyng won the President's Cup to-day in the most interesting and remarkable game of golf ever played over the Shinnecock links. Unusual interests attached to the final match, as the unexpectedly brilliant showing of Foxhall Keene made many knowing golfers predict that he would defeat Tyng, whose prowess is well known.

The match was thirty-six holes, eighteen of which were played in the morning and the remainder in the afternoon.

Keene started the match with a rush, but by steady play Tyng caught him, and from the fifteenth hole it was a battle royal. At the seventeenth hole the score was halved, but Tyng won the eighteenth, holing out with the most brilliant put ever made on the links. This made him one up for the morning's play. In the afternoon he started as though he was going to make a runaway race of it, having Keene three down on the third hole. Tyng had the misfortune to break his mashie, and this affected his game somewhat. At the eighth hole the score was halved, Keene having taken a brace and caught Tyng.

The strain began to affect Keene noticeably after the tenth hole, as his drives became weak, and in addition he topped two. Tyng, on the other hand, became more steady, and won three straight holes from the thirteenth to sixteenth, and the match.

This is Keene's first appearance in any open tournament, and too much praise cannot be accorded him for his magnificent showing. To have reached the finals of a tournament in which men of the calibre of Stewart, the former English champion; John Reid, Jr., and W. G. Travis were passed over, is no small honor.

The consolation match—thirty-six holes—was won by W. G. Travis, who defeated L. E. Larocque of Shinnecock by six up five to play. In the morning Larocque displayed a more brilliant but not as steady form as Travis, but in the afternoon went to pieces badly.

The links presented a beautiful sight while the match between Keene and Tyng was in progress, scores of people in brilliant costumes following the players over the course. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Lyman Turnbull, Mrs. W. B. Hornblower, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, the Misses Sands, Mrs. George C. Clark, the Misses Clark, Mrs. H. G. McVickar, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Mrs. Ketcham, Miss Rhinelander, Miss Hoadley, Miss F. E. Wickham, and others.

The Shinnecock Handicap will be played to-morrow, in addition to the regular Saturday Handicap and Challenge Cups.

JAMES GERAGH KILLED.

CHICKASAW, I. T., July 30.—James Geragh, a well-known sporting man from the Pacific coast, was instantly killed by a man named Willis Day, a stranger here, late last night. Geragh was playing a game of cards with Day, and the two became involved in a quarrel. Day drew a revolver and shot Geragh through the heart. John Alken started to run to the open door, and Day, apparently crazed by excitement, shot him in the shoulder and fatally injured him. Day ran out of the saloon and is still at large, but a posse is after him.

Geragh was at one time a partner of Jim Corbett in Portland, Oregon, and is well known on the Pacific coast and in Texas.

The American Cricketers Abroad.

LONDON, July 30.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven representing Surrey, which was begun at Kennington Oval yesterday, was resumed this morning. At the close of play last evening the visitors had 110 runs for 4 wickets down to their credit, and this morning concluded their first innings with a total of 233 runs. The Surrey team, in its first innings, scored 273 runs. The Surrey eleven then went in for its second innings, and at the close of play had scored 323 runs for 7 wickets down.

Amateur Athletic Union Delegates.

Now that the new legislation of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is operative, President McMillan has appointed the following five Delegates at Large: A. G. Mills, N. Y. A. C.; George W. Beals, B. A. A.; Frank Eddy, William F. Humphrey, P. A. A., and C. C. Hughes, C. A. A. These delegates have all the powers of duly elected members of the board, and will at once take their seats as members of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union.

DRY TRACK AT AQUEDUCT

Handicappers Puzzled by the Change in Conditions—Curious Features in Betting.

WINNERS EASILY PICKED

Manassas Bursts Blood Vessel—Salabar Defeats Oxnard, but Latter Runs Good Race, for His Jockey Has Neither Whip Nor Spurs.

A heavy, muddy track has been such an important factor in the selection of winners in the vicinity of New York for the past three weeks that the handicappers were all at sea yesterday, when they found at Aqueduct a fast and well-dried track. The talent, however, picked winners in a very successful manner, for they pounded Salabar in the opening race from 5 to 2 to less than even money, and had the satisfaction of seeing him gallop home an easy winner before Oxnard. The latter ran a surprisingly good race under the circumstances, for his jockey was sent to the post without whip or spurs. Again, in the second race, the favorite won, the choice being Bachelor, who romped home six lengths ahead of his field. Patchogue, an outsider in the betting, got the place by a length from Mahoney. Decide, at 1 to 6 on, played with Sandowne and Bel Demonio, the only other two starters in the third race, and won easily by half a length. Clawson, however, persisted with Sandowne, and whipped him out all through the stretch. The fourth race furnished one of the strangest betting races seen in the vicinity in a long time. First, Burlesque would rule favorite at even money, and a little later Manassas would be quoted at 7 to 5. Then, Kaiser Ludwig, the other starter, would be played from 5 to 2 down to 9 to 5, and so the betting fluctuated, until the horses were off. Manassas was done before a quarter of a mile was over, for he burst a blood vessel. Burlesque had no trouble in beating Kaiser Ludwig, and won by four lengths. Lucid, owned and trained by R. W. Walden, struggled gamely in the stretch under a drive, and beat The Dipper a neck for the fifth race.

Old Marshall was beaten a neck in the sixth race by the well-played Perseus. The old horse was almost left at the post, and when he did get to running could scarcely untrack himself. In the stretch Penn shook him up, but he could not get up far enough to beat Perseus.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Bachelor, M. Gilpin's br. g., by Victory-Spring Bavaria, 102 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(Hirsch)
2—Oxnard, J. E. Madden's b. c., 104, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 99, 10 to 1..... (Wapshire)

Abundant, 94, 15 to 1, (Stanhope;) Percy F., 102, (Coyle;) Midrica, 94, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Toril, 97, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Money Spinner, 103, 20 to 1, (Frash,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Batchelor, M. Gilpin's br. g., by Victory-Spring Gun, 3 years, 91 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Clawson)
2—Patchogue, M. E. I. Cohen's b. c., 4, 102, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Mahoney, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 94, 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Destiny, 99, 6 to 1, (Dean;) Satanella, 97½, 10 to 1, (Wapshire;) Feliche, 103, 10 to 1, (Harrison,) and Flossie S., 97, 8 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by six lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾.

1—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Deceiver-Miss Charmer, 4 years, 115 pounds, 1 to 6 and out.....(Perkins)
2—Sandowne, W. B. Sink's ch. h., aged, 106, 3 to 1 and out.....(Clawson)
3—Bel Demonio, D. Higgins's b. h., aged, 115, 30 to 1.....(Tomlin)

Won easily by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., by Deceiver-Cicily Bowling, 100 pounds, 7 to 5 and out.....(Thompson)
2—Kaiser Ludwig, M. J. Daly's b. c., 100, 5 to 2 and out.....(O'Connor)
3—Manassas, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., 88, 8 to 5.....(Clawson)

Won easily by four lengths; thirty lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old which have run at this meeting. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Lucid, R. W. Walden & Son's b. c., by Powhattan-Lucetto, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Penn)
2—The Dipper, E. W. Purser's b. c., 114, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—St. Ives, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 114, 4 to 1.....(Perkins)

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

1—Perseus, E. W. Purser's b. g., by King Galop-Marka, 4 years, 98 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Marshall, J. F. Quigley's b. h., aged, 108, 3 to 5 and out.....(Penn)
3—W. B. D. Hoggins's br. g., aged, 105, 6 to 1.....(Perkins)

Emotional, 94, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Refugee, 103, 4 to 1, (M. Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Fine Weather, but a Poor Card and Other Drawbacks—All the Favorites Beaten.

SARATOGA, July 30.—Alternating showers and short periods of sunshine kept many who would otherwise have gone to the races from the race track to-day. Those who did go out, however, were rewarded when they reached the track by seeing a clear sky overhead, and plenty of sunshine to bask in. It was a pleasant change, for since the opening of the meeting on Tuesday the weather has been changeable, and the track very soft, so racing under such conditions was decidedly unpleasant.

The economical spirit of the management has been the subject of much criticism among the patrons of the track. First there was trouble over the number of badges issued to owners, trainers, and jockeys. The latest piece of economy developed to-day, when the association attempted to charge the hackdrivers $1 for driving up to the grand stand. Most of the hackmen refused to pay this tax, and as a result, patrons who wanted to drive to town were obliged to walk through the mud to where the buses were, or to pay the exorbitant prices of the men who paid the tax.

The programme was poor in quality, and light in material, and the sport was opened by an outsider—Prince Auckland—capturing the first race. The favorite in the second race, Green Jacket, was also beaten, Orion, the second choice, landing the purse. This slaughter of favorites was kept up all through the afternoon, for not one of them finished in front.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Prince Auckland, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Maher,) won in a drive by a head; Spencer, 105, 4 to 5 and out, (W. Martin,) second; Tent Pin, 104, 12 to 1, (H. Martin,) third. Ironic, 104½, 5 to 1, (Sherrer;) Ionia, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Aurum, 107, 10 to 1, (Hewett,) and White Eyes, 104, 10 to 1, (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:03¾.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Orion, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Maher,) won easily by three lengths; Green Jacket, 109, 4 to 5, (Martin,) second; Daigrett, 105, 8 to 1, (Thorpe,) third. Ajax, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Souffle, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Thorpe,) won in a gallop by three lengths; Damien, 112, 1 to 4 and out, (Sloane,) second; Mazarine, 109, 5 to 1, (Nutt,) third. Time—2:13.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. La Galeta, 100 pounds, 11 to 5 and out, (H. Martin,) won in a drive by a head; Nearest, 94, 4 to 5, (Maher,) second; Ruby Lips, 104½, 20 to 1, (McDermott,) third. Restover, 95, 4 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran. Time—1:01¼.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. J. A. Gray, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Sherrer,) won handily by a neck; Floridas, 100, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, (O'Donnell,) second; Ross O., 105, 7 to 2, (Wilhite,) third. Regulator, 103, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Braw Lad, 101, 6 to 5, (Sloane;) Trolley, 104, 5 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Diana's Daughter, 100, 200 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:04.

Entries for Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting. Selling allowances. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanwell	119	Marsian	101
Alarum	116	Thomas Cat	100
Lambent	104	Prompt	97
Refugee	104	Nedjed	95
Yankee Doodle	102	Hi Daddy	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Selling allowances. One mile.

Burlesque	110	Mohawk Prince	94
Savarin	104	Mahoney	83
Rey del Tierra	101		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. Selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Ma Petite	99	Brier Hill	95
Peggy R.	99	Christabel	91
Bundy	99	Indian Summer	90
Towanda	97	Eileen D.	86
Miss Tenny	95		

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Deerslayer	1	Volley	108
Sun Up	115	Divide	105
Premier	114	Manassas	102
Double Quick	112	Sandowne	102
Storm King	112	Flames	90

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Deal	112	Beckman	109
Peggy R.	109	La Gleant	109
May Frances	109	Ennomia	109
Lerete	109	Refide	109
Sallust	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners this year. Selling allowances. One mile.

Hanwell	116	Lambent	97
Pearl Song	102	Purseproud	93
Gallilee	102	Hi Daddy	87
Counsellor Howe	97		

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Tinkler	112	Rappahannock	112
The Dipper	112	Vigenta	112
Lucid	112	King Max	112
St. Ives	112	Pocketbook	112
Spunwell	112	Princess India	109

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap. Three-parters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hafling	126	Orion	120
Xmas	123	Bernadilla	118
Domitor	123	Knight of the Garter	117

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Woodford Filly	114	Trillo	110
San Antonio	110	Klit	107
Benroe	110		

THIRD RACE.—Midsummer Handicap. One mile.

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CROPS IN WESTERN STATES.

Generally Favorable Reports From 600 Correspondents in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The monthly issue of The Corn Belt to-morrow will have the following to say in regard to crop conditions in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. The territory covered is tributary to the lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad:

Nearly 600 correspondents have reported the crop conditions at the close of July, and everywhere in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri the general conditions are exceedingly favorable. The corn crop promises to be phenomenally large, and wheat, oats, and rye are a satisfactory crop. The yield of wheat in Nebraska will amount to nearly 40,000,000 bushels, and Kansas claims as much. Except in scattered localities and over a very small area there has been no lack of moisture for corn. The average temperature for the month was from 60 to 70 degrees. Most of the corn crop is from two to three weeks late, but is making good growth. If there is the average rainfall in August, Nebraska will harvest 350,000,000 bushels of corn.

For corn 430 reports say there is sufficient moisture; 127 a lack of it; 476 reports show the most favorable corn growing conditions, and only 79 report the weather at all unfavorable.

Thirty-one reports say there is a damage of from 5 to 10 per cent. More than 400 reports say there is no damage at all. Five hundred and forty-three reports say corn is of good color and strong growth. Sixteen reports say the color and growth are only fair.

In Eastern Nebraska only one correspondent says the color and growth of corn are only fair. Winter wheat yields vary from ten to forty bushels per acre. The Spring wheat yield is from fifteen to forty bushels. Rye and oats are also above the average.

In Central and Western Nebraska conditions are likewise favorable, only nine counties reporting the outlook at all unfavorable. The hot winds have done slight damage in those localities. The sugar-beet crop is reported in good condition.

The corn crop in Missouri is of a deep, rich color, and generally of a fine growth. The crop on the lowlands is generally two or three weeks late, and, with timely rains in August, the yield will be very satisfactory. Winter wheat yields from twenty to thirty bushels, oats from ten to fifty bushels. The fruit crop is excellent.

In Iowa reports vary widely, corn being estimated from a full crop down to 65 per cent. Moisture is needed generally, but no actual damage has been done as yet. The Winter and Spring wheat crops are not as good as usual, but while the yield is light in certain localities, the grain is of the best quality.

Correspondents in Kansas are almost a unit in declaring this the best corn crop since 1891. In scattered spots there has been slight damage from hot winds and grasshoppers. Winter wheat conditions are reported good, with an estimated yield of from 10 to 35 bushels. Oats and rye are good to fair, with estimates ranging from 10 to 60 bushels. Spring wheat conditions are entirely favorable.

According to the reports harvesting is under way generally throughout the four States, and the outlook is exceedingly bright.

MAINE'S LOSS BY THE RAINS.

Farmers Say It Will Reach $500,000 on Hay Alone.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 30.—Prominent farmers of central and northern counties claim the rains of this season have damaged crops to an extent to be computed in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The hay crop alone is nearly a 50 per cent. loss, and roughly estimated at $500,000. In the eastern part of Maine the potatoes, corn, barley, and apple crops suffer most. Building operations and work in brick kilns and lime quarries are at a standstill.

SUN MAKES ITS APPEARANCE.

Put In a Full Day After Having Been Long Hidden.

After weeks of obscurity behind cloud banks, the sun came out yesterday, and, barring a few short intervals, shone resplendent throughout the day.

The temperature at 8 o'clock in the morning was 68 degrees, 4 degrees warmer than the day before, and the humidity was 74 per cent. The winds were westerly, varying from light to fresh. It continued to grow warmer gradually throughout the day.

A few rain clouds appeared late in the evening, and a few drops of rain caused the inhabitants to shiver with the apprehension that the wet weather was not ended. However, in a short time the skies cleared and the stars were shining again.

SICK PUPPY AND BIG CROWD.

The Dog Attracted Many Persons Ready with Suggestions.

A sick puppy of Irish setter lineage laid itself down to rest last night at the corner of the Boulevard and Eighty-fifth Street. At first the pup was unnoticed, but some one at last started the mad-dog cry, and a great crowd gathered.

"Send for a policeman," shouted one. "He's mad." "Only sick." "Wants a drink." "Get him some milk." And at least several hundred other wise suggestions were offered by the crowd for the dog's benefit.

One man brought the dog some milk, and another brought some water. The animal was too sick to drink much and he feebly lapped a few mouthfuls. Policeman Kierman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Bicycle Policeman Ormsby had to disperse the crowd several times, but a new lot of curious people quickly gathered. Policeman Kiernan said at least 2,000 stopped to talk or advise the best thing to do with the pup. At 11 o'clock the dog was still there, and advice was not lacking. The Berg Society was notified and will get the pup this morning if he has not moved on.

DENDICO BOUGHT HIS WIFE.

Failed to Pay Her Parents $300 and She Left Him.

An assault case of a singular nature was before Police Justice Nevin, at Jersey City, yesterday. The complainant was Loretta Rechardi of 282 Second Street, who charged that the defendant, Pasquale Dendico of 101 Mulberry Street, New York, had knocked her down. She astonished the Court by announcing that she was Dendico's wife, but that she had never lived with him, because her husband had never paid for her, and so she continued to use her maiden name.

When asked what she meant, she said that she was married to Dendico two years ago. Mayor Wanser performed the ceremony. She accepted Dendico, not because she loved him, but because he promised to pay her parents $300. After the ceremony he wished to defer payment for a week, but she refused to live with him till he paid the money. On July 4, he went to the house where she lives and knocked her down.

Dendico was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs. This he did and husband and wife went their respective ways.

Suit Against Furniture Dealer.

Lawyer Frederick W. Block of 150 Nassau Street, has begun a suit, in Supreme Court, for $1,000, for false imprisonment, against Adolph Teitelbaum, furniture dealer at 37 Clinton Street, who is charged with having caused the arrest and incarceration of Antonio Cappola in Ludlow Street Jail for not having paid the last installment of 50 cents on bedding that Cappola had bought. Mr. Block said yesterday that Teitelbaum had obtained a summons for Cappola to appear in Justice Roesch's court on April 27, the day of the Grant Monument parade, and when Cappola went to the court it was closed. He went to Teitelbaum and tendered the 50 cents, which were not yet due, but the latter refused to take it. In the court the record of the summons read April 26, and on the strength of that Teitelbaum had Cappola locked up in jail, where he had to stay six hours until he paid $11.

To Sell 197 Houses at Auction.

Auctioneer George Rudolph, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday, will sell 197 stone and brick flats and tenement houses, with other buildings, on the lands recently acquired for small parks in the Eleventh Ward. Other property in the Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards will be sold for the same reason. The sale will commence in front of 114 Pitt Street and 222 Stanton Street, and will continue from day to day until all of the property is sold. A condition of the sale is that all of the structures must be removed from the land within twenty days after purchase.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Large Amount of Work Awaiting Bishop Potter on His Return Next Week.

QUESTION OF AN ASSISTANT

Churchmen Think They Should Provide a Successor to Dr. Baldwin to Help the Bishop—The Church Army's Status to be Fixed.

Bishop Potter, who sailed from Liverpool by the Germanic on Wednesday and is due here on Aug. 4, will find a great deal of work awaiting him that has accumulated during his absence.

His return has been hastened partly by his desire to make ample preparations for the Diocesan Convention that is to meet on the last Wednesday in September, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

One of the questions that will very probably come up, and in which many churchmen in this city are interested, will be the selection of a salaried Chaplain for the Bishop. For the past three years this important post has been filled by the Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Baldwin, who was paid by the Bishop himself, but was himself of independent means, and did not care for a high salary. Dr. Baldwin has now accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, Saginaw, Mich., and has gone to take charge of his new parish. St. John's Episcopal Parish is the largest in Michigan except that at Detroit, and has about 670 communicants.

A gentleman who is well acquainted with Bishop Potter and his work said last evening that, although the New York Diocese is one of the smallest in extent, it is the largest and most important in numbers and wealth. It has 349 clergymen and 36 candidates for ordination, and there are 36 others who are waiting to be passed upon. There are 232 churches and chapels. During the past year, 5,719 infants and 777 adults were baptized and 4,037 were confirmed. There were 5,524 marriages and 3,570 deaths. The number of teachers in the Sunday schools is 3,816. During the year there was raised for parochial work $1,602,737, and $123,569 was contributed for diocesan work, such as work in the hospitals, the work of the sisters, &c., and $114,940 was raised for other work. The total amount raised last year was $2,122,315.77.

There are thirteen men who do missionary work in the police courts and prisons and hospitals. Although there is a great deal of labor in superintending all this work, Bishop Potter is in demand for all sorts of public and semi-public occasions; Bishops, clergy, and philanthropists often seek his advice, and these, with the great interest that he takes in industrial affairs and disputes of trades unions among each other and with employers, necessarily take up a great deal of his time. Workingmen of all denominations have come to look upon him as their friend, and have repeatedly asked him to arbitrate their differences with the employers, having full confidence in his ability and fair-mindedness.

All these multifarious duties, the gentleman went on to say, often call the Bishop away from his office, and there must be some one who is to act as his lieutenant when he is away and to attend at least to routine work. Of course, he will feel the need of a chaplain, but it is doubtful whether he will himself make a direct request of the convention to appropriate $3,000 or $3,500 a year to secure a competent chaplain. The matter, however, has been quietly considered by several prominent members of the diocese, and they will see that he gets what he needs. The diocese that can raise between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 a year will certainly not begrudge $3,500 to pay for an aide to its chief when he needs one.

The Bishop of Vermont, it is said, is now the only American Protesant Episcopal prelate who has a regularly appointed chaplain. In England and in most of its colonies the Bishops have chaplains to help them in dispatching the large quantity of routine business, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has three chaplains.

Another subject that will come up before the convention is the status of the Church Army, and Bishop Potter is said to have sent in a request that the fullest information upon the matter be obtained for him by his return. Although harmonious relations exist between the army and the Parochial Missions Society, the latter, it is hinted, does not desire to be longer responsible for it.

Still another matter is the approaching International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Bishop Potter is much interested in the brotherhood, and while in England left the diamond jubilee festivities and functions to speak before the brotherhood in England, which has just been started. To attend the Buffalo convention the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Canon Charles Gore of Westminster Abbey, Dean Rorison of St. Andrew's, Perth, and President Spottiswoode of the English Council, four as prominent churchmen as there are in England, are coming, and the Church Club of New York is to tender them a reception. Bishop Potter will also attend the convention.

NEW CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

To be Built by St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Congregation of King's Bridge.

The contract has been let for the erection of a church and parsonage for St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Congregation, at King's Bridge Avenue and Terrace View, Marble Hill, King's Bridge. The church will be two stories in height, with a tower. Adjoining the church is to be the parsonage, three stories in height.

The first story of both church and parsonage is to be built of rough stone, while the upper stories and the tower will be of wood, covered with fancy shingles. In the first story of the church is to be an auditorium intended for entertainments. It will seat 400. There is also to be a large parlor, the floor of which will be raised about a foot above the floor of the auditorium, so that it may be used for a stage when needed. The infant Sunday schoolroom is to be on this floor.

In the second story is to be the auditorium of the church proper. It will seat 500 and have three entrances, the principal one from Terrace View into a vestibule under the tower. Directly in the rear of this auditorium is to be a second and smaller auditorium for the Sunday school—cut off from the church itself by rolling partitions. This smaller auditorium will seat 200. On each side of it are to be classrooms and the library. A large gallery runs around this smaller auditorium, which is to be cut up into several rooms for Sunday school classes. Directly over the pulpit is the choir gallery. The interior is to be finished in yellow pine, varnished.

The parsonage adjoining will have all modern improvements, and will have seven rooms. The cost of both church and parsonage, exclusive of the heating and ventilating apparatus, will be $25,000. The plans were prepared by A. M. Welch, and the building is being erected under the supervision of a joint committee of the Methodist Church Extension Society, with J. O. Down as Chairman, and a committee from the congregation.

St. Stephen's is a direct descendant of the old Morrisania Methodist Church, one of the oldest Methodist congregations hereabouts. Forty years ago it was a live church, but the character of its neighborhood changed and about twenty-five years ago its property was sold. The money resulting was used in building the present St. Stephen's, King's Bridge. Lately it has been seen that the location secured twenty-five years ago is not the best. So the old church was sold and the new site on Marble Hill bought for $9,000. The congregation is yet worshipping in the old church. The Rev. B. H. Birch is the pastor.

FOR BISHOP POTTER TO DECIDE.

Opposition of Christ Church to a Proposed Near Neighbor.

Among the first things that Bishop Potter will be asked to consider on his return to New York next week will be the question of St. Stephen's Church moving to the site which it recently bought from the Church of the Transfiguration. St. Stephen's Church, which is now located on Forty-sixth Street, bought from the Church of the Transfiguration, the Transfiguration Chapel, on Sixty-eighth Street. The congregation of the chapel was, therefore, left without a home. When the rector of St. Stephen's went before the Standing Committee of the diocese to get its consent to the move, he was met with opposition from representatives of Christ Church, on West Seventy-first Street, who said that the move would be to the detriment of Christ Church. The question was laid on the table to await the action of the Bishop. In the meantime, St. Stephen's has begun extensive repairs on the Transfiguration Chapel. Carpenters and painters are altering and repairing the building for occupancy in the early Fall. Should the Bishop refuse to give his consent the congregation of St. Stephen's would be in anything but an agreeable position. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, the rector of Christ Church, has not receded from his position.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 1.

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SUBJECT.—Paul's Ministry in Corinth. Acts xviii., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.—I. Corinthians iii., 11.

In the last two lessons two very important facts have come before us. They are very essential facts to bear in mind when we consider the relations of man to God. The one fact concerns the grace of God, the other His sovereignty. At Thessalonica Paul showed from the Word of God His abounding grace. At Athens, from His works, he showed His sovereignty.

Now, at Corinth the great results which grow out of these facts are brought before us. But Paul never claims that God in His sovereignty will compel man to receive His grace. Man is a reasoning being. He is endowed with a will of his own because he was made in the image of God and inbreathed with His Spirit. So the responsibility of bowing to His sovereignty and of accepting His grace belongs to man himself. If he refuses, his blood must be upon his own head. This is the great thought suggested by the incidents of this lesson. It is personal responsibility.

How long Paul remained in Athens we are not told. When he left that city, however, he traveled nearly due west about forty-five miles over the narrow isthmus which connects Macedonia with Achaia—or Northern Greece with Southern Greece. This brought him to the City of Corinth. It was the capital of Achaia, as Thessalonica was of Macedonia. At the time of Paul's visit it was thronged with traders from all parts of the world, and was noted for its wealth and its wickedness. It lay upon an elevated plain at the foot of Acrocorinthus—an almost perpendicular rock rising on its south to a height of about 2,000 feet. This was the citadel of Corinth, and the area of its top was large enough for a considerable town. "The view from this eminence is one of the most celebrated in the world." (Smith's Dictionary.) The city had two ports—Cenchrea on the east, and Lechaeum on the west. The one was about nine miles distant, the other about two. The population was of a very mixed character.

Paul's Arrival in Corinth.

When Paul arrived at Corinth he sought shelter and employment. He found both with Aquila and his wife, Priscilla. They were Jews from Rome, having been obliged to leave that city, in common with many others, on account of an edict issued by Emperor Claudius. "The history of this edict is involved in some obscurity. But there are abundant passages in the contemporary heathen writers which show the suspicion and dislike with which the Jews were regarded. Notwithstanding the general toleration, they were violently persecuted by three successive Emperors; and there is good reason for identifying the edict mentioned by St. Luke with that alluded to by Suetonius, who says that Claudius drove the Jews from Rome because they were incessantly raising tumults at the instigation of a certain Chrestus. * * * Some have held that there was really a Jew called Chrestus, who had excited political disturbances. Others that the name is used by mistake for Christus, and that the disturbances had arisen from the Jewish expectations concerning the Messiah — or Christ. * * * Chrestus was a common name; Christus was not; and we have a distinct statement by Tertullian and Lachantius that in their day the former was often used for the latter." (Conybeare and Howson.)

Whether Aquila and Priscilla were Christians or not when Paul found employment with them is not clear. It is certain, however, that they were afterward. Their business was to make tents. According to the well-known custom prevailing among all Jews, which required that every boy should learn a trade, Paul himself had been early taught the art of tentmaking, (v. 3.) These tents were made out of cloth woven from goats' hair. The goats were found in abundance in Paul's native province, Cilicia, and the cloth made from their hair was known in consequence as "Cilicium." The tents were in great demand, and Corinth was an excellent place for their manufacture and sale.

While Paul thus worked with his "own hands" (I. Cor., iv., 12,) for his daily bread, that he might be "chargeable to no man," (II. Cor., xi., 9,) he was not idle as an apostle of Jesus Christ. "Every Sabbath" he went into the synagogue "and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks," (v. 4.) Besides this, his heart so yearned after his converts in Thessalonica that he employed his pen in the intervals of labor in writing two important letters to them. These epistles are the earliest of his writings, "perhaps the earliest written records of Christianity." The statement in the subscription appearing in several manuscripts and versions that they were 'written from Athens' is a superficial inference from I. Thess., iii., 1, to which no weight should be attached."—Smith's Dictionary.

When Paul reached Athens his escort returned to Berea with "a commandment unto Silas and Timotheus for to come to him with all speed." (Acts xvii., 15.) This they probably did, but his interest in the people of Thessalonica was so great that he could not "forbear" to send them, almost immediately, back. (I Thess. iii., 1, 2.) Having fulfilled that mission, they now rejoined him at Corinth, (v. 5,) and probably they brought with them liberal contributions from the church at Philippi. (Compare II. Cor. xi., 9, with Phil. iv., 15.) This greatly comforted and encouraged him. He was now more at liberty to preach, and "pressed in the spirit," or "constrained by the word," (R. V.,) he "testified" more earnestly than ever "that Jesus was Christ," (v. 5.) As the result of his zeal the opposition of unbelieving Jews grew more and more pronounced, until at last he felt obliged to obey the Lord's direction and shake off the dust of his raiment against them, (Matt. x., 14.) He was, however, received into the house of a certain man "named Justus," or, as the R. V. says, "Titus Justus." He was probably a proselyte, and his house was very near to the synagogue. There Paul was enabled to continue his services, and his preaching was with such power that "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue," (v. 8,) was convinced and converted. Two other men, Gaius and Stephanas—probably men of note—are also mentioned in I. Cor. i., 14-16, as having been baptized. (See also I. Cor. xvi., 15, and Rom. xvi., 23.) Paul was also greatly encouraged by a vision in the night, in which the Lord Himself assured him that He had "much people in the city," (v. 10.) With this assurance "he continued there a year and six months teaching the Word of God," (v. 11.)

Made Stronger by a Tumult.

During this time, upon the entrance, or soon after the entrance, of Gallio into his office as "deputy," or pro-consul, a tumult arose which in its issue greatly strengthened Paul's cause. The position of Gallio was similar to that of Sergius Paulus, and he seems to have been a man of rare good sense. He was brother to the philosopher Seneca. When the mob brought Paul before him he saw at once that they had no just cause of complaint and promptly dismissed the case. The Jews were greatly chagrined, but the Greeks were greatly pleased. They showed their satisfaction with Gallio's judgment by openly beating Sosthenes, who probably had been a leader in the "insurrection." He was perhaps the successor of Crispus, or "the ruler" of some other synagogue. After this the Jews appear to have been very careful not to interfere with Paul or his work, and the Greeks were indifferent. The Church thus grew and prospered.

Now it is very evident that during his stay in Corinth, Paul was influenced by no ordinary motive. There he was a stranger in a great and wealthy city, whose wickedness had become proverbial. He was not only a stranger without prestige, but he was a poor man, dependent upon his daily labor for his daily bread. His own countrymen, as a body, were bitterly opposed to him, so that his life was always in danger. And yet he could not rest without doing everything in his power to change the character of the place and of the people. He says himself that it was "the love of Christ" which constrained him (II. Corinthians, v. 14)—not his love for Christ, but Christ's love for him. His whole soul was filled with a deep sense of the two great facts which we have been considering. Before his Maker and Sovereign he had seen himself stand as a guilty and condemned rebel. But he had not only thus learned to "know God" in His sovereignty; he had also learned to know the riches of His Grace, in "Jesus Christ, whom He had sent." (John xvii., 3.) By faith in Him he had found both pardon from God and peace with God.

Paul's Sense of Responsibility.

Being thus brought into new relationship with God Himself, he felt that he could not be loyal to his Maker and Redeemer without seeking to bring others into the same blessed relationship. It was this deep sense of his personal responsibility that fired his zeal—stimulated his efforts—and made him willing to "spend and be spent" if perchance he might gain some. In the intervals of rest from labor he spoke to his fellow-workmen—in all of his social intercourse with men he embraced every opportunity to make known his great message—and on the Sabbath days in the synagogue or in the house of Titus Justus he "reasoned" with Jews and Greeks. He knew nothing among them but "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," (First Corinthians, ii., 2.) By all the attractions of heaven—by all "the terror of the Lord"—as an ambassador for Christ, he prayed them, "in Christ's stead," to be "reconciled to God," (Second Corinthians, iv., 11-21.) It was not until he had fully done this that he could conscientiously say here, or anywhere, "I am clean," (Verse 6)—"I am guiltless from the blood of all men," (Acts, xx., 26; Ezekiel, iii., 18, 19.) Such was the spirit of one who truly realized his position in the world as a redeemed sinner. Would that there was more of it to be seen in our midst to-day.

What now was the responsibility of Paul's hearers? His own estimate of it is most forcibly expressed by his action—"When they opposed themselves and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them—Your blood be upon your own heads," (v. 6.) This expression is taken from the Jewish ceremonial law. When the sacrifice was slain, its blood was understood to be accepted in the place of—and on behalf of—the offerer; the death of the lamb—for "the blood" signified "the life" (Gen. ix., 4.) Death was the penalty for sin. (Gen. ii., 17.) Therefore, "without shedding of blood"—or without a death—there was "no remission" of sins. (Heb. ix., 22.) This was the meaning of the great sacrifice on Calvary. There the life of the Son of God was given for the lives of sinful men. It was Christ's life—for the sinner's life.

It was this which Paul preached. He offered the people the saving blood of Jesus Christ. If any man accepted the offer, and sheltered himself beneath that blood, he was as safe as the dwellers in every house where "the lintel and two side-posts" of the door were sprinkled with blood at the time of the Exodus. (Ex. xii., 23.) But when the people refused this offer, Paul, sadly but positively, turned from them, with the solemn assurance, "Your blood be upon your own heads."

There was no other alternative. Every man must have some "blood" resting upon him. Before God it must be either his own or Christ's. His own seals his doom, for it means that he must himself bear the penalty of his transgressions. But the blood of Christ seals his pardon and everlasting peace. The responsibility as to which shall rest upon him belongs to every one who hears of God's sovereignty and of His grace.

Questions on the Lesson.

What two great facts have come before us in the last two lessons?

Does God in His sovereignty ever compel any man to accept His grace?

How did Paul reach Corinth, and what is said of that city?

With whom did he find a home, and why had they left Rome?

In what employment did he engage?

What did he do as an Apostle, and what is said of his Epistles to the Thessalonians?

Who joined him at Corinth, and what was the result?

What happened soon after Gallio became deputy and what was the effect upon Paul's work?

How did Paul show his sense of personal responsibility for Corinth, and why?

How did he show his sense of the responsibility of his hearers?

From what is the expression, "your blood be upon your own heads" taken, and what does it mean?

What personal responsibility rests upon every man?

A CONGREGATION DISBANDS.

The last services preceding the abandonment of the property of the English Lutheran Church, at South Fourth and Rodney Streets, Brooklyn, to real estate dealers was held in the building last night. The manner of the sale and terms was settled upon at an executive session of the Board of Trustees.

Among the reasons for the sale was that the property was in a neighborhood thickly settled, with more prosperous churches, and the congregation was small and poor. There are thirty-four members left of the once flourishing congregation that founded the society twenty years ago. With the exception of a $3,000 mortgage, no debts exist. It is expected that the property will bring $7,000, and any surplus will be turned over to the Home Mission Board of the Lutheran Church.

W. W. Vanderhoof, one of the trustees, said that the members would distribute themselves among other churches. The abandonment of the church, he said, was agreed to by all the members, who were satisfied that they could not support the church.

Pulpit Sense and Sensationalism.

From The New York Observer.

What should be aimed for is sense, not sensationalism, in all pulpit procedures. There is to be noted a present-day tendency among young preachers to exploit the Gospel by all manner of extravagances of expression. The spirit of yellow journalism appears to have infected even some supposably steady-minded clerics, who seek to attract by astounding and to obtain a hearing at the cost of self-respect and of all sobriety of thought. The topics of such preachers, as announced in the Saturday evening prints, partake, where unaccompanied by explanatory texts, of the character of anagrams, acrostics, or other enigmas, the key to which will be supplied to the uninitiated when they appear in church on the following day. A Brooklyn preacher recently announced as his theme, "Jenny Lind, the Black Bottle, and the Lord Christ." Surely no one could divine in advance what such a theme would finally be shown to mean. Jesus Christ we know, Jenny Lind we have heard of, the effects of some black bottles we have seen, but we feel like saying to the preacher, Who are you to so couple together things sacred and profane? Nothing is ever gained by such juxtaposition in one topic of incongruous elements. Such themes remind us of ill-assorted images of iron, brass, and clay. There is no power of amalgamation, no force of fusion, to such textual conglomerates. And it is a grievous sin against a true aestheticism, to say nothing of the sanctities of the Gospel itself, to seek to advertise sacred things in such a flippant and inconsequential fashion. It almost seems a pity that a chair of good taste cannot be added to the curricula of our theological seminaries.

Rabbinical Excommunication.

From The American Hebrew.

We are opposed on principle to the ban of excommunication, or cherem, as it is called, but the rabbinical authorities of Jerusalem have put it to clever use. The missionaries who labor in that city to make converts to Christianity have been utilizing hospitals for their purpose. Their institutions are models of their kind and the medical attention is all that can be wished for; but they are maintained for the specific purpose of aiding their missionaries in their work of conversion. The food supplied is of the kind that is killed according to the custom of the Jews, and the dietary laws are rigiously observed. But while with one hand medicide is offered, the other holds the New Testament. From motives of gratitude or under pressure of argument at a time when bodily needs are most pressing, the sick ofttimes accept Christianity, though the experience of those who have made the subject a study proves that their Christianity ends with their stay in the hospital. Still there is enough of it to figure in reports. The rabbinical authorities have seriously hampered this method of procedure by holding the ban of excommunication over any Jew supplying these hospitals with Kosher meat.

Universalist Camp Meeting.

Nearly all of the New York and Brooklyn Universalist clergymen will attend the sessions of the Murray Grove Association camp meeting, at Good Luck, N. J., which begins Aug. 15 and lasts ten days. The Rev. John C. Adams, pastor of All Souls', and the Rev. A. S. Yantis, pastor of Church of Good Tidings, both of Brooklyn, are to speak. The camp meeting is to be held on the grounds of the Potter Memorial Church, which adjoins the old Potter Meeting House, where Universalism was first preached in America. The old meeting house is now in the possession of the Methodists, and every effort to buy it has failed. The grounds have been much improved. A new dining room to seat 125 persons has been built and the other buildings enlarged. A noticeable departure this year is that the catering will be done by the association instead of letting it to the natives of Good Luck.

MEETING OF THE CENTURIES.

Catholics to Consecrate the Transition by Religious Exercises—Cardinal Jacobini to Bishops.

The Roman correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal has cabled the following letter from Cardinal Jacobini, proposing a plan to all Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world for extraordinary religious services in commemoration of the close of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth century.

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir—You have doubtless become aware of the project advanced by a number of men of great piety to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present century to affirm in a solemn manifestation by a series of religious exercises their love and gratitude to the All-Powerful Redeemer of the human race.

The design of these men in this initiative was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., who wished to consecrate this epoch of transition from one century to another by an extraordinary invocation of the Divine assistance of Jesus Christ, as a happy presage of peace and concord.

Now, the project of these personages having received the full approbation of His Holiness, and Catholic delegates from all nations having assembled in congress at Rome to promote its realization, it has pleased the Sovereign Pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as Honorary President of the committee.

The Cardinal's Noble Task.

Here, assuredly, is a noble task, and I own that I am proud and happy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favorably presented to me at the end of my days to employ all the strength that is still left me in promoting the glory of our Saviour, all the more, too, in these last days of a departing century? And what a century has been this of ours in which proud men, relying on a science unworthy of the name and displaying an activity which mght be called feverish, have carried their audacious temerity to the extent of calling in question the origin of Christianity, or even presenting as a fiction, a lying legend, faith in the Divine person of the Saviour!

Wherefore we shall fervently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our Master, to appease God's anger by our prayers, to exalt in paeans of praise the holy name of Jesus Christ, who is the splendor of the glory and the figure of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall put forth all our zeal at the dawn of the new century.

Acts of Piety and Reparation.

Uniting, therefore, as closely as possible under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the publication of desirable works, by the great voice of the best daily papers, and, finally, by public demonstrations of affection for the Roman Pontiff, we shall easily succeed in celebrating these grand solemnities in the joy of our hearts, and in an imposing concert, as it were, of the voices of all nations. In this way we shall clearly show forth our close alliance of will, the wonderful unity of the Church, and the perfect union of the faithful with its head. Moreover, the triumph of the Cross, the only source of salvation, being thus verified throughout the universe, human society will escape unharmed from the perils of imminent ruin, and will happily enter upon a path of peace and prosperity at the beginning of the next century.

I entertain the happy expectation that your Lordship, as well as all other Bishops, will consent to give your powerful support to myself and the committee established at Rome, and, above all, that you will devote your best efforts to the creation of a National committee for the same object.

Awaiting your answer, in order that we may all agree on the measures to be adopted, I earnestly implore the Lord Jesus Christ to vouchsafe in His infinite bounty to hear your Lordship's prayers. Yours most fraternally and devotedly,

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Programme of Lectures and Discussions for Next Week.

The "Public Aspects of Catholic Charities" will be the most important of the local topics under consideration at the Catholic Summer School, on the banks of Lake Champlain, next week. Conferences will be held on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, under the direction of Thomas M. Mulry of New York. The main purpose of these conferences is to fix upon some plan by which the Catholic charities of each diocese can be ascertained, together with a collection of valuable accessory data. Mr. Mulry says: "There is need of more accurate study of the Catholic Church in her relations to society as manifested in organized works of charity."

The Rev. M. J. Considine, Inspector of Parochial Schools in New York City, will read a paper on "Diocesan Grading and Inspection" on Monday at 11:30 A. M. He will discuss the importance of this question for the child, the teacher and the pastor, its advantages for discipline and emulation, and the need of more Sunday classes. On Tuesday morning "Bible History in the Sunday School" will be the theme of an address by the Rev. J. T. Mullen of Boston. His sub-heads will be: "Need of the Study To-day—in lower classes by stories; also by small and well graded textbooks—Bibliography of the Subject." The Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead of Peekskill will on Wednesday forenoon speak on "Instruction of Small Children." He will discuss the various classes from the kindergarten to the communion. On the following morning the Rev. W. I. Simmons of Providence, R. I., will deliver an address on "Instruction of Larger Children," his minor topics being: "Grading After First Communion—How to Secure Attendance—System of Merits and Rewards—Preparation of Teachers." The Rev. W. P. Gough of Philadelphia will speak on "Teachers' Unions" on Friday morning, dwelling upon the advantages of union, and the organization of societies for the teachers of Sunday schools.

There will be an interesting variety in the evening lectures. On Monday night Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell of Utica will talk on "Mme. Schwetchine, her marriage and home; a glance at the political and social conditions of Russia in the eighteenth century." The Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin of New York will speak on the "Melodies of the Church" Tuesday evening, and on "The Songs of Ireland" Wednesday evening. The Hon. John T. McDonough of Albany will on Thursday evening take up the subject of "The Catholic Church and Civil Liberty," and will declare that the Church subdued the barbarians, was the custodian and expounder of the Roman law, and transplanted it in England.

Three New Roman Catholic Churches.

The Roman Catholics of Tremont have bought several lots at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street for the erection of a new church, which is to be dedicated to St. Joseph. The plans and specifications are not ready, but it is said that the new edifice will cost about $80,000, of which a good portion is already in hand. A bazaar will shortly be given in aid of the cause.

So rapid has been the increase of the Catholic population of Unionport that the little Church of the Holy Family has been found altogether inadequate, and steps have been take to build a more commodious edifice. Twenty city lots have been purchased, and the plans will soon be drawn. The new church will, it is said, cost about $20,000, and of this sum about $8,000 has been secured.

The new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Broadway, near Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, is rapidly nearing completion, and will probably be ready for occupancy next month. The church is in charge of the French Order of the Fathers of Mercy. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Father Porcelle, who conducted several pilgrimages to the grotto at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, in France, bringing back with him several relics. The new church fronts on Aberdeen Street and extends to the building line on St. Francis de Sales Place. It is about 200 feet deep. The frontage is 38 feet, increasing in the transept to a width of 104 feet. The material used on the outside walls is brick of an old gold color, with terra-cotta trimmings. Over the main entrance is a fine bas-relief in stone representing the Fathers of Mercy motto—the legend of the Prodigal Son.

A Christian Endeavor Meeting.

The New York City Local Union of Christian Endeavorers will hold a midsummer mass meeting next Thursday evening in the Faith Presbyterian Church, West Forty-eighth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, to hear the "Echoes from San Francisco, '97."

Short talks from a number of delegates, singing of the convention hymns, the return of the banner for proportionate giving, (which has now been secured twice by the New York Union,) as well as other interesting features, will add to the attractiveness of this rally.

A UNIQUE GRAND ARMY POST.

Its Membership to be Made of Priests and Brothers Connected with Notre Dame Monastery.

Veterans of the civil war and members of the various religious orders connected with the Catholic Church throughout the United States are much interested in a movement which was started this week by the members of the religious orders affiliated with the famous monastery of Notre Dame, La Porte, Ind., who fought in the war. On Tuesday a number of priests and brothers connected with the institution made application to the Indiana Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic to be admitted to membership, with the request that they be permitted to organize a branch post among the priests and brothers of the monastery who fought for the cause of the Union. This application was warmly received, and the Commander forwarded a charter for the organization of a new post to the Brother Superior. In many respects it will be the most unique post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The priests and brothers who will comprise the membership of the post belong to the order of the Holy Cross. The organization of this post has been talked of for some time, and was suggested by the presence among the instructors of the university of so many men who were war veterans. Then a brother of the order who began fighting for the flag as a private in the Irish Brigade at the first battle of Bull Run and kept it up until Lee surrendered was transferred to Notre Dame from one of the other colleges of the order. He was a member of the Grand Army and wanted to remain one.

Father Morrissey, President of the university, was approached on the subject, and said: "I can see nothing out of consonance in it with the efforts that have been successfully carried on here for fifty years to make this the greatest university of the West. It will form an object lesson in patriotism for the student body, and patriotism is part of the curriculum, but in matters of that sort I defer to the Very Rev. Father Corby." Father Corby was the chaplain of the Irish Brigade that covered the retreat at Bull Run and made the "high-water mark" at Gettysburg. He is now the Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross in the United States. He is the author of a volume entitled, "Memoirs of Chaplain Life." He is also the chaplain of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion, to which position he was nominated by Gen. Lew Wallace. Father Corby gave the undertaking his approval on the spot, and his name was written down as one of the charter members. Brother Leander, who carried a musket in the ranks of the Fifteenth Regiment of regular infantry, made a list of the eligibles at the university. He found enough brothers and priests to make a quorum, and have six members to spare. Then he added the name of Gen. Olmsted, who is now a member of the order at the university, and finished the roster with the name of a single layman. The secular member is the dean of the law school, Col. William Haynes.

Certainly this post will not lack suitable material for a chaplain.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

Dinner to Clergymen at the Marlborough—A Branch Here.

A dinner was given Thursday night at the Hotel Marlborough by the alumni of Ottawa University residing in New York, in honor of the two professors of that institution who have just concluded the preaching of a novena in honor of St. Anne in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street.

The Rev. Father Fallon, O. M. I., Vice Rector of Ottaw

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLD HOMESTEAD GARDEN—Concert—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

COMMISSIONER GRANT.

Without reference to the merits of the issue on which he has resigned his Commissionership, it must be said that the attitude of Col. FRED GRANT challenges the admiration of his fellow-citizens. He has never before established so solid a claim upon their respect. Rather than acquiesce in what he regards as a degrading requirement upon the police force, he has resigned an office of which the salary is without doubt a very considerable object to him. And he explains that he has no other employment in view. There is no disputing that he has made a serious sacrifice for principle.

And now, with reference to the merits of the issue he has made with his colleagues, his action compels public attention to those merits. At the end of the investigation thus enforced we believe that the public verdict will be that he has been entirely in the right. He refused to approve the bills for the expenses of policemen detailed to get evidence against disorderly houses. The matter cannot be discussed in detail in respectable columns. If it could be, we could rely upon the indignant revolt of the moral sense of the community against the methods employed in the police force and approved by some of Col. GRANT's fellow-Commissioners for suppressing vice. The method is, in fact, to make the police "participes criminis," and this is what Col. GRANT denounces.

The Commissioners who approve these methods insist that they are the only methods which will attain their purpose. But in the statement with which he accompanies his resignation, Col. GRANT points out with force and pertinency that on the testimony of his fellow-Commissioners themselves, these methods are not effectual for their purpose, while they are bringing back the corruption and blackmail the removal of which is the first step to the reform of the force. Moreover, it is not necessary to resort to the methods which excite the disgust of Col. GRANT in order to procure evidence against places which are maintained in defiance of public decency. Further than the protection of public decency the efforts of the police in such matters should not be carried. They cannot be carried further without degrading the members of the police force employed in the work of ferreting out vice, as Col. GRANT strongly and truly puts it, into "sneaks and liars."

PLATT AND "THE LOYAL LEAGUE."

There is not a sane adult in the State of New York who does not know that the indorsement, by the Democrats of the State, of the Chicago platform will overwhelm the party. Yet there is an association which calls itself "the Loyal League of Democratic Clubs" which has been addressing to the Democratic State Committee an appeal to commit this very form of suicide.

The address of this Loyal League sets forth the necessity of nominating a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals "who was in absolute and avowed harmony with the Democratic Party in the Presidential campaign of 1896" and of "a full and frank reaffirmation of the principles of the party as enunciated in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago."

As to the first of these requirements there is not a lawyer in the State who supported BRYAN who is fit to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. We do not mean only that the support of BRYAN is in itself a disqualification for a high judicial office, although we fully believe it to be so. We mean that there is no lawyer in the State who supported BRYAN whose professional and general standing would entitle him to aspire to the place, even if he had not voted for BRYAN.

In the next place, the nomination even of a person fit for the place on a platform reaffirming that of ALTGELD and TILLMAN would invite a more crushing defeat in the State than that which BRYAN encountered. Credit is recovering from the shock which the mere adoption of that platform by a great party administered to it. Business is looking up and business men are feeling more hopeful, in spite of the atrocious tariff. If this occasion is taken to inject once more the threat of repudiation into the politics and into the judicial system of the State, every man of substance in the State would be actuated by anger as well as by interest to contribute freely of his money and his time to avert that threat and to rebuke and punish the men who made it. Defeat would be as deserved as it would be overwhelming.

Why should any Democrat, much more why should any Democratic politician, labor for such a result? Who compose the "Loyal League of Democratic Clubs"? It is of no interest to any Democrat, not even to Democrats who may have been deluded into Bryanism, that the party should be destroyed by committing it to a course already condemned. It is to the interest of the Republican Party. Specifically it is to the interest of PLATT. His organs naturally publish the address in full and ascribe to it great importance. No wonder. If the Democratic Party should do the idiotic thing the address exhorts it to do, it would disable itself from profiting by the blunders and outrages of the Republican Congress. It would put itself exactly where PLATT wants to see it, namely, on the side of free silver and free riot. That would enable him to present it to the people of the city and the people of the State as the party of Anarchism, and give him an easy victory in both city and State. Wherefore the violent presumption is that the unnamed authors of the address are his agents, and that "the Loyal League of Democratic Clubs" is a contrivance which he finds he can use in his business.

WASTEFUL DUTIES.

It is the uniform practice to construe tariff laws in favor of the Government and against the consumer. In all cases of ambiguity and doubt the higher duty is imposed, and of all possible interpretations that one is accepted which inflicts the severest penalty upon the crime of importation.

Few provisions of the Dingley act leave any room for doubt. Its authors put the rates up to the top notch, and expressed unmistakably and without shame their intention to put upon the people all the burdens they would bear without armed rebellion. The coal duty is a case in point. The new tariff imposes a duty of 67 cents per ton on bituminous coal and "all coals containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon." Under the old standard of 88 per cent. Swansea coal, which is imported in large quantities at San Francisco for manufacturing purposes, came in free of duty, most of it having about 90 per cent. of fixed carbon. The complaint is now heard that in order to force upon them the anthracite of Pennsylvania at a higher cost, the Dingley act has imposed a heavy burden upon the manufacturing interests of the Pacific coast. It forcibly takes away a part of their profits and gives it to the Eastern mine owners.

A duty on coal is a National blunder, an economic crime. Our supply of coal may last two hundred years. It may last a thousand years. But it will last longer if we allow foreign coal to come in freely at points like San Francisco, where its importation is commercially possible. The lumber duty is another crime against our own interests. It gives legislative encouragement to the destruction of our forests, already going on with alarming rapidity.

Coal and lumber are the provisions of our National household. The supply, when once consumed, is not renewable. It is most unwise to reject offerings from foreign sources. It is oppression to hamper or prohibit importations of coal into parts of our country too remote from our mines to be their natural customers.

THE MONEY COMING OUT.

During the month ending last Saturday the deposits in the Clearing House banks of this city increased from $597,094,600 to $622,525,700, or almost $25,000,000. During the year ending last Saturday the increase was from $493,358,200 to the sum above given, or about $129,000,000.

The elements that enter into the deposits of so large a number of banks are numerous and complex, and it would be rash to assign to any one cause, or to a few causes, so decided a change as has taken place. But in a comparison with midsummer of last year, there is one factor that is very obvious and to which it is well from time to time to recur. A year ago the famous Bryanite Convention had been held at Chicago and had been followed by the Populist Convention at St. Louis. The same candidate had been named at each, and the same threatening policy had been avowed as to the currency. The public mind was still distressed and alarmed by the unprecedented spectacle of one of the great parties defiantly arrayed to debase the currency with the avowed purpose of scaling debts. Great numbers of people were seized with fear as to the future of all values. Not only were investments, bonds, stocks, &c., turned into money and stored away, but money was taken from the banks in the form of gold, or in currency, and then turned into gold, and put into safe deposit vaults, or otherwise hoarded.

Exactly how much of this was done there is no means of telling. Persons situated to be able to make at least a reasonable guess have placed the amount of money thus stored as high as $200,000,000. This is probably an overestimate, but it is possible also that it is under the mark. In this city the deposits of the associated banks a year ago as compared with the deposits at the same period of 1895 showed a loss of some $77,000,000, and this would indicate that the amount of hoarding throughout the country was very large.

It is now the judgment of experts that much of the increase in deposits and therefore in the available loanable funds of the country as compared with a year ago is due to the release of hoarded money. This in its turn is due to the strengthening of the conviction that the standard of the currency will be maintained inflexibly, and this conviction has gained in force during the past month. Until the close of the tariff debate, or the near approach of the close, there was a lingering suspicion that at the last moment the bill might be "held up" by the silver Republicans from the mining States. There was no real fear that they could secure any practical concession to silver, for it was known that neither the House nor the President would assent to anything of that sort. But there was uncertainty as to what trouble or delay or confusion they might be able to cause. That is all over with now. Currency reform we must have, and the Administration is pledged to promote it. But two things at least are settled. There will be no more serious tariff legislation for another four years; there will be no legislation injurious to the currency. Add the fact that there may be positive reform, and the restoration of confidence is fully justified.

BROOKLYN AND MR. LOW.

Our simple suggestions as to the chance offered to the Republicans of the Borough of Brooklyn in the municipal elections this Fall meet with a very cordial response from The Brooklyn Times. The only fault it has to find with them is that they are not needed, since all the Republicans of that town are already heartily demanding Mr. Low as the candidate of their party, and as to the leaders, apparently the only rivalry between Mr. WILLIS and Mr. WORTH is in the fervor with which they are laboring to satisfy this demand.

The Brooklyn Citizen, on the other hand, takes exception to our estimate of the influence of Mr. CHAPIN's administration on the welfare of his city. We shall not dispute with The Citizen over Mr. CHAPIN's ability. We freely concede it. He demonstrated it, when he was politically living, in many ways, some beneficent and some quite otherwise. But the question is not worth discussing. It is a long time now, as politics makes us count time, since it was even possible to say of Mr. CHAPIN, as was said of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, that he "had a brilliant future behind him."

The Citizen thinks that he is the only man living in Greater New York who would make a competent Mayor of the noble Commonwealth. That office, it says, would provide "a job big enough for the man." Doubtless, and the "job" of electing him would be for his friends far too big, unless, like Glendower, they can "call spirits from the vasty deep."

Meanwhile, for citizens of Brooklyn, Republicans or Democrats, who do not care to go to a graveyard for a candidate, who understand the enormous importance of the election of a Mayor next Fall, and who wish to see one chosen solely in the interest of the great population over whom he will have such power for good or ill, Mr. Low remains the best possible candidate.

ROENTGEN RAY DANGERS.

After the courts have awarded heavy money damages in a few cases of injury and disfigurement by the X ray, the manipulators of that mysterious energy will probably employ the precautions which experience has already shown to be necessary.

There is no excuse for ignorance about it. Cases of severe "burns" are many and notorious. Its destructive action has been discussed by high electrical authorities and the press has published their views. Everybody ought to know by this time that the Roentgen ray apparatus, if operated by a current of high power, is liable to produce serious injury if the tube is held near to the person when making the image. The lamentable case of Miss MACDONALD is perhaps the most serious yet reported, but there have been many other victims of the ray.

Mr. TESLA has explained his theory of the action of the rays as follows:

"I will say that the Roentgen tube acts exactly like a source of heat. If one places the hand near to a red-hot stove he may be instantly injured. If he keeps the hand at a certain small distance he may be able to withstand the rays for a few minutes or more, and may still be injured by prolonged exposure; but if he recedes only a little further, where the heat is slightly less, he may withstand the heat in comfort for any length of time without receiving any injury, the radiations at that distance being too weak to seriously interfere with the life process of the skin.

"This is absolutely the way such a bulb acts. Beyond a certain distance no hurtful effect whatever is produced on the skin, no matter how long the exposure. The character of the burns is also such as might be expected from a source of high heat.

"When the injuries are severe the burns resemble those received from contact with some fiery substance. I think it advisable to abandon the use of bulbs containing platinum and use one containing pure aluminum only. I also think a protective screen a necessity, or a wet cloth or layer of some kind, so as to protect the part exposed. With these precautions adopted, I think no serious consequences will result."

Persons who employ the rays upon human subjects, especially when their use is invoked as an aid to medicine or surgery, will not be held excusable if they neglect the precautions which experience indicates. Whether the "burns" are produced by infinitesimal particles of actual matter thrown off by the tube is a problem for scientists. The protection of patients against the dangerous emanation, whatever its nature may be, is the practical duty of the X ray operator.

THE BENHAM MURDER CASE.

In some important particulars the Benham murder case resembles the well-remembered case of CARLYLE W. HARRIS. Perhaps no reader of the newspapers who has closely followed the reports of the trial at Batavia, N. Y., doubts the justice of the verdict of "Guilty" pronounced against HOWARD C. BENHAM by twelve of his fellow-men Thursday. Yet it is unquestionable that the prisoner's reputation for immorality has helped to convict him. Considered, as it inevitably would be, in connection with the more germane evidence so skillfully marshaled against him by the prosecution, it was positively condemnatory. If BENHAM had been a citizen of good repute, morally speaking, even the implied presence of the other "woman in the case," who it must be admitted does not seem to have any connection with the crime beyond the fact that the convicted wife slayer had transferred his undesirable affections to her, might not have weighed so strongly against him.

When Mrs. BENHAM died, last January, there was at first no suspicion of foul doing; and even after the first autopsy there was no actual charge of murder. But BENHAM's character was under rigid scrutiny, and almost every fact brought to light was overwhelmingly against him. He had married a mere child for her money, had squandered as much of the money as he could get possession of, and had ill treated his wife. He had been intemperate, a libertine, and a gambler. He had avowed his passion for another woman and expressed his intention of marrying her "some future time." The fact that he had bought prussic acid was revealed before the presence of that poison was found in the body at the second autopsy. The indications of the presence of the poison were still doubtful enough, it seems, to enable certain experts at the trial to deny its presence. But the jurors, with unmistakable testimony of the meanness, treachery, brutality, cupidity, and immorality of the prisoner forced upon them and being human alike in their sympathies and their prejudices, ignored such statements. BENHAM refused, according to the testimony, to employ a nurse when his wife was ill and forced her to take a strong draught he had prepared for her. She died soon after swallowing that medicine.

Two mothers have figured conspicuously in the case since the beginning. The prisoner's mother-in-law, who has always been avowedly his enemy, since he induced her daughter, then a schoolgirl, to elope with him, has been a most important witness for the prosecution. Like the mother of CARLYLE HARRIS, the mother of HOWARD BENHAM has vociferously declared his innocence and maligned all who have dared to speak against him. The pseudo-literary character of her "statement," widely published since the conviction, deprives it of the pathos and the tone of sincerity a simple and perfectly ingenuous statement of her feelings and the reasons of her belief in her son's innocence might have possessed.

"THE WIDOW" IN McLEAN, ILLINOIS.

We do not remember that our attention has ever been directed, until now, to the town of McLean, in Illinois. No illustrious man has ever been born there, or claimed that place as his home—not even a Populist. The name of McLean has not figured largely in the annals of crime, and, though, doubtless, it has an "exclusive society," in common with all other American towns, as yet the blight of scandal has not fallen upon it. But fame, in a sort of dubious guise, is now the portion of McLean, in Illinois, and herewith follows the reason of it.

Besides the playing of the National game, which we are sorry to say is not golf, but poker, there is no pastime more hugely enjoyed by true Americans than the making of new rules to govern its playing, or the application of existing rules to some disputed question. But the chances of enjoying this last-mentioned pastime have been decreasing with the accumulation of rules to fit every conceivable combination of circumstances. It has been estimated that there are more than six excellent rules to apply exactly to every point that had ever been raised, until last Wednesday night, in a game of poker. Wherefore, the raising of a new point in McLean, Ill., on the night specified, is an event to be remembered in the history of poker.

There was a quiet game that night in McLean, and a gentleman of the name of HORNBEAK, which is a well-sounding name, sat in with a fair run of luck. A critical moment had been reached, and there was $75 in actual cash in the "pot," when Mrs. HORNBEAK, who had not been invited to enter the game, nevertheless entered the room, and seizing the collar of HORNBEAK's coat by one hand, with the other dexterously swept the entire pot into her apron and then retired with the discomfited HORNBEAK and the proceeds of the evening. What makes the question of poker ethics thus raised the more delicate is the fact that Mr. HORNBEAK, at the moment of the unexpected and disastrous apparition of Mrs. HORNBEAK, was sitting behind a frugal pair of trays, while his only active opponent was carefully nursing a ten-full, nines down, the only possible objection to which was its somewhat too-freckled appearance, pictorially speaking.

The decision of the question seems to have been quite beyond the intellectual powers of the party, which included "two pillars of local churches." It has been frequently said that in poker "the widow" takes everything, but Mrs. HORNBEAK is very positively not a widow, yet she took everything. It is folly to say that HORNBEAK does not count. A man who, holding only a mean pair of three-spots against a medium full-hand, could reap the benefit of having a handsomely raised pot of $75 "in the family," as the saying is, is no contemptible creature. The matter is still further complicated by Mrs. HORNBEAK's declaration that she is quite ready to take the case before the Grand Jury, a body which clearly has no jurisdiction in questions of that class. Such is feminine logic. Pending the choice of a more fitting tribunal the pillars of the local churches have decided that no cash can be allowed on the table in McLean games hereafter, and that players must keep themselves well supplied with chips, even at the risk of occasionally impeding a brilliant and precipitate bluff. Meanwhile, the HORNBEAK children have new shirt waists and knickerbockers, and Mrs. HORNBEAK is learning to ride the wheel.

QUIGG is not getting on at all well. The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club refuses to adopt his resolutions, and the Mayor not only puts an end to the Republican talk of renominating him, but emphatically reiterates his opinion that the best man for Mayor is SETH LOW. But why does the Mayor think some of Mr. Low's friends have been "unwise"? The Republican organization would never have mentioned his name if the Citizens' Union had not made his candidacy the talk of the town.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There was no real basis for the mingled astonishment and apprehension created yesterday by the appearance and color of the sky. Unfamiliar as its blueness and distance were to most of us, a little inquiry addressed to elderly persons would have quieted the general fears, for it would have elicited the information that once such phenomena were by no means rare, and that they were not portents ominous of destruction and misfortune. Of course, a closely hanging vault of nice black clouds has become, through long custom, an object of admiration to the present generation, but that is no reason for terror at the sight of the clear heavens.

—What is said to be an entirely new industry has been started at Joliet, Ill., on a large scale. It is the rerolling of rails that have been worn out on railroads, and the making of them at small expense into what are practically new rails as good as ever. Mills costing $110,000 have been erected, and orders enough to give employment to nearly 200 men for several months are already on hand. The old rails, covered with rust and often badly chipped, are first put in a furnace and heated to exactly 1,500 degrees, it having been found that a temperature higher or lower than this produces bad results in the subsequent operations. The next step is to pass the hot rails through a series of rolls, not much unlike those used in the original manufacture from steel ingots. Big saws then cut off the ends of the rails as smoothly, and almost as quickly, as if they were made of wood, and after they have been carefully straightened and punched for the fish-plate rivets, they are carried to what is called the hot-bed building, where they are allowed to cool slowly. This direct reutilization of old rails, it is said, will save railroad companies large amounts of money every year. Hitherto, when a rail was worn out, it was either sold as old iron, to be melted up, or else made into fence wire and a few other articles for which it was fitted, the loss in either case being a heavy one.

—Recognizing the close similarity that exists between travel in Chicago and in Cuba, the managers of the Chicago street-car lines now supply their drivers and conductors with firearms before starting them on their trips, and hereafter passengers will have less fear of the brigand bands that lurk in the long grass beside the tracks. It is to be hoped that the present precautions will prove sufficient, but to be on the safe side the managers ought to carry their imitation of Spanish methods still further, and cover their cars with armor plate. Then one could traverse most of the city's streets in comparative security.

—Letters sent from this office to that of The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, protesting against its frequent publication without credit of long news articles clipped from the columns of THE TIMES, elicited no reply, and the pillaging continued. On Wednesday last, patience having ceased to be a virtue, and private admonition having proved to be ineffectual as a means of reforming The Telegraph, a few grave remarks on journalistic ethics and our contemporary's habitual violation of them appeared in this column. The Telegraph cannot, it seems, endure public denunciation with quite so much indifference as it did words equally earnest addressed to it under cover. This is shown by the fact that yesterday we received from Philadelphia a letter containing these two sentences: "We have marked THE NEW YORK TIMES off our Exchange List. Please strike this Paper from your list." There was nothing else. Now, as a reply to the rehearsal of a just grievance, this reply appears to us to be somewhat inadequate. It is not a confession, it is not an apology, it is not an offer of reparation, it is not a promise to do better in the future—it is not one of the things we had a right to expect. There is nothing more to be said or done about the matter, unless it be to suggest a more attentive study in Philadelphia of the good advice contained in Exodus, xx., 15. We will get along as best we can without The Telegraph, and shall consider the question of striking it from our own list. It's not unlikely that the request to do so will be granted.

PERSONAL.

—Unsafe guide for workingmen as EUGENE V. DEBS has proved himself to be in respect to most questions of the day, the short temperance lecture with which he introduced his remarks to the miners at Oak Hill was as sound in sentiment as it was simple and direct in phrase. Mr. DEBS, we understand, has more than an academic knowledge of the effects produced by a mingling of whisky with economic agitation. The advice he gave had, therefore, both practical and theoretical value, and for others besides striking miners.

—Sir WILFRID LAURIER has found it necessary, or at least judicious, to explain to his constituents in Canada certain phrases in his jubilee speeches, and to tell just why he accepted the title and other honors that were bestowed upon him while the festivities were in progress. Writing to a Montreal friend—not, it is to be presumed, under a pledge of strictest confidence—Sir WILFRID admits that in the course of one oration he did say, "I am British to the core," but it was, he says, in response to a toast proposed by the Lord Mayor, who had been speaking as if the British Empire were composed only of Englishmen, and constantly used the words "the English race." To this the Canadian Premier responded that not all subjects of the empire were of the English race, but that they were not the less loyal on that account, and he, for example, though of the French race, was British to the core. Unfortunately, a French paper in Montreal, in translating the speech, turned "British" into "Anglais," and "core" into "coeur," and then there was a howl. Sir WILFRID, properly enough, asserts that both translations are inexact and give a quite wrong meaning to his words. As to the titles and other honors, he says he was not consulted as to their acceptance, and adds: "I found the decree, signed by the Queen, awaiting me when I arrived in London. Is there a reasonable man who can say that under the circumstances I could have refused to accept it and throw the official document from her Majesty into the basket? The question is not to be discussed." Come to think of it, why not?

—It is now just two years less than a century since the grandfather of the JOHN ADAMS whose death is reported from Norfolk Island established his little kingdom on Pitcairn Island, and proceeded, after some salutary bloodshed, to train his subjects in what everybody has since admitted was exactly the way they ought to go. He worked on material that seemed worse than valueless—a few reckless sailors who had mutinied and seized the British ship Bounty, and a few native women stolen from another island—and yet the outcome was a community almost supernaturally virtuous. Exhaustion of the soil finally drove most of the colonists away from Pitcairn, but those who are left still furnish about the only proof humanity has ever given that pure Socialism is a practicable condition of life.

—"To interview" is an English verb which says one thing and means another, and therefore is not a word beyond criticism. It is making its way, however, into other languages, and there is no hope of ever getting rid of it. As "interviewer" it has long been used in France, and now we note its appearance in the columns of the Staats-Zeitung as "interviewen." It is believed that an article by JOHN R. DENNETT, published by The Nation on Jan. 28, 1869, first gave currency to this now common term. The art of interviewing, as at present understood, dates from about two years before that, when The Boston Advertiser contained some notable interviews that were recognized as founding a new department in journalism.

—Restive under the remarks made recently by Gov. BRADLEY of Kentucky on the frequency of lynchings in that State, and on the existence of widespread lawlessness among the people which was thus revealed, The Louisville Post has prepared an answer which it apparently regards as crushing. Since the Governor took office in December, 1895, he has, The Post says, pardoned 675 convicted criminals, and this number does not include many cases in which the pardon was granted near the close of a term of imprisonment simply to prevent the loss of citizen rights. Of the 675, 32 were murderers, sentenced for life, and they were set free after serving an average of eight years; three were murderers condemned to death; and 64 were men convicted of manslaughter. The remainder were persons confined for minor crimes, including practically every offense that can be committed. Here, declares The Post, is the explanation of mob violence in Kentucky, and while it does not explicitly state that lynchings form the only remedy for acts like those of Gov. BRADLEY, yet it more than intimates as much, and holds him, not the lynchers, responsible for the discredit which has fallen upon the State. The fallacy of this argument is obvious. It may be, as The Post says, that in Kentucky "criminals constitute a criminal class," that "courts are overlenient, juries are too sympathetic, the absent are always wrong, and the dead die unavenged," but all this is less an indictment of the Governor, of jurymen, and of the courts, than it is of the people who chose the Governor, who form the jurymen, and who have not insisted upon an execution of the law by the courts. There is a remedy for these evils, but it is not Anarchy.

—Little PATSY SHEA, an east side gamin, after an attempt, heroic but vain, to rescue a drowning comrade from the East River, burst into tears as he reached shore, and, between two sobs, exclaimed, "What will his mudder say?" How accurately he sounded the deepest note of the tragedy's pathos, and touched its point of keenest human interest. The boy's grief was based, not on the death he had just seen, but on the sorrow that death would cause in a mother's heart. And yet there are people who think there is no poetry on the east side and that its residents are barbarians!

CODMAN REPLIES TO PORTER.

What He Has to Say on the Question of Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It surprises me that Mr. Robert P. Porter, after quoting from my letter to THE TIMES these explicit words, "For my own part, nothing would induce me as an American to become a subject of the Queen, although I honestly think that the freedom of trade that England enjoys, with the greater security of life and property that exists there, with comparatively little political corruption, makes it, in these respects at least, a more desirable country to live in than our own," should go on to say:

"It is interesting to read the views of a veteran like Mr. Codman on the subject why an American should become an Englishman." That letter was written when our country was disgraced by the summoning of an extra Congress by the President, for the express purpose of flagrant robbery in the name of protection, and when the only debate among our legislators for months had simply been on the division of the spoils. Still, I had no more idea of abandoning my flag than Decatur had when his motto was "Our Country, Right or Wrong." Such was the sentiment that animated the whole North in the war of the rebellion, even when thousands of us were ready to admit that the South had the logic on its side. I have no better opinion of an Englishman than I have of an American who repudiates it. It is within the right of either of them to take out their naturalization papers in a foreign land, but when they do it they should blush with shame.

Mr. Porter does not take this view of the case, for he adds: "As an Englishman born, I can give a hundred good reasons why an Englishman should become an American citizen, if he can, but the reverse of the proposition has never occurred to me." He has made applicable to himself the homely proverb of the bird in its nest that I do not care to quote. Some years ago he was sent across the ocean by The New York Tribune on a mission, the purpose of which was to exalt our protective system and to find fault with the free-trade policy of Great Britain. To accomplish this he did not hesitate to disparage the industries and the workmen of his former country to such an extent that he was believed neither at home nor abroad.

No "blatant native-born patriot" could exceed him in his role of American citizenship. He has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, into which, with other foreign renegades, he has dipped his spoon. He may have ninety-nine other reasons for becoming an American, but I apprehend that he was actuated by this more than by any of the rest.

JOHN CODMAN.

St. Denis Hotel, New York, July 30, 1897.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

Use of Deleterious Substances Should Be Under Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with no little interest the letter which appeared in your issue of to-day from Mr. James H. Smythe relative to the question of liquor adulteration. It is quite consistent with the present state of affairs and the immunity which those who adulterate liquors intended for human consumption enjoy from public condemnation, as well as from the consequences from such methods provided by our laws, were they enforced, that any exact presentation of the situation should be characterized as "humbuggery."

The imposition has been in existence so long that both the general public and those engaged in the liquor trade who know it, will not be surprised that there is one citizen who is bold enough to come out and tell us that liquors made from chemicals, or "made up," as he calls it, are as good as the regularly prepared and recognized article. Mr. Smythe quotes Prof. Chandler, but Prof. Chandler's opinion, or the opinion of any other chemist, cannot alter facts which are notorious, nor can they change the statements which were embodied in my first letter. If Prof. Chandler ever made the statement credited to him, I here contend that he is in error and that liquors can be analyzed. If it is possible that liquors can be "made up" from chemicals, as suggested by Mr. Smythe, it is all the more certain that the public is being imposed upon, and that my statements are correct.

The object in writing to your esteemed paper is to stir up public opinion against the very evils which Mr. Smythe indicates exist and are possible by the adoption of scientific methods. His arguments show, even more clearly than in my own, that the evil of adulteration and the use of deleterious substances in the preparation of liquors are widespread and should be controlled by either State or Federal supervision. Science may have its advantages in these days, but its application to the manufacture of liquors for human consumption is a curse instead of an advantage.

J. FANNING O'REILLY.

New York, July 29, 1897.

West Point and the Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent dedication of the beautiful Victory column at West Point brought out once more the fact that, with few exceptions, the Generals who finally achieved great distinction during the civil war were former cadets at the National Military Academy.

There were probably about thirty of the commanders of army corps whose brilliancy and generalship placed them upon the roll of actual greatness, and of these the following were trained at West Point:

Grant,	Stoneman,
Sherman,	Gordon Granger,
Sheridan,	Howard,
McClellan,	Fitz J. Porter,
Meade,	Sedgwick,
Hooker,	Ord,
Thomas,	Burnside,
McPherson,	Slocum,
Reynolds,	Rosecrans,
Sumner,	Weitzel,
Hancock,	A. McD. McCook,
Humphreys,	Schofield,
Heintzelman,	Pleasanton.

Logan was a Lieutenant of volunteers in the Mexican war. Crittenden and McClernand were veterans of Mexico. Sigel had been in foreign service, while Banks, Sickles, and Butler were previously officers of militia.

WEST POINT.

New York, July 27, 1897.

A Word About the Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your paper this morning that the East Indian Railway, owned by the English Government, has purchased 7,708 tons of rails from the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, and that when Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, was required to give a reason for it in the House of Commons, he said "that the American bid was $3,375 less than the lowest English one." Now it seems to me that an establishment that could fill an order like that, cross the ocean to obtain a contract for it, beard the British lion in his den, and bear away the prize in the face of all native opposition, is rather a strong infant to ask to be protected on his own soil.

H. E. C.

Woodbourne, N. Y., July 28, 1897.

Patron Saint for Temperance Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly let one of your constant readers know whether or not St. Swithin is the Patron Saint of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? If they have no Patron Saint, it seems to me that they have an excellent opportunity now of taking one who is so suggestive of the principles which they represent.

J. H. H.

New York, July 29, 1897.

A Carrier Pigeon Captured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This afternoon at 3 o'clock a carrier pigeon was captured bearing an aluminium ring and tag No 25. The owners of the bird can have the same by calling upon Lieut. Krayenbuhl.

M. G. KRAYENBUHL.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y., July 28, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Rare Felicity.

Ruth—Did you enjoy your visit in New York?

Naomi—Splendidly. I was thinking all the time how nice it would be to get back to dear old Boston.—Boston Transcript.

Cause for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Hoolihan—Ol say, Mrs. Johnson, have yous seen Annie's new baby? It's a peach.

Aunty J.—No; but I reckon they's mighty thankful 'tain't a pair.—Harper's Bazar.

A Great Combination.

"They are talking now of making John L. Sullivan a baseball umpire."

"Say, I'd walk a dozen miles to see Corbett pitching, Fitzsimmons at the bat, and Sullivan umpiring!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cause for Repulsion.

"Physicians, as a rule, are bitterly down on the hard times."

"For what special reason?"

"They say people have had to eat such plain food that they are too healthy to be interesting."—Detroit Free Press.

Obviously So.

"What is that cigar-box arrangement on top of the house?" asked the guest from the city.

"That," said the proud owner of his own suburban home, "is a watch tower."

"Oh! I thought it was too small for a clock tower."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE CASE OF SPOT.

Dora Read Goodale in The Independent.

Old Spot! before your master's load
Your custom is to keep the road,
And never deviate a jot
Tho' squirrels bark. "We're out to-day
On business—see? We're drawing hay;
Off, please! It's not the time for play,"
You seem to say,
Old Spot!

And when your master leaves his pair
Of lumbering horses in your care,
The weather may be cold or hot,
But at their noses down you lie;
And let the wiliest urchin try
To move you. "What!" your looks reply,
"Desert? Not I!"
Old Spot!

No beauty—no; that sober phiz,
Your master says, is much like his.
He owns you suit him to a dot;
Not one to make the ladies rave,
But a true watch-dog, trusty, brave;
And many a feathered life you save
From foxy grave,
Old Spot!

Your master? Ay, well pleased I scan
That kindly, just, laborious man,
Nursed in a strict, a toilsome lot.
Oft, as I watch you romp and run,
Wild with delight when work is done,
I wonder where HE finds his fun,
The unwearied one—
Old Spot!

ENDING BRITISH TREATIES

Commercial Agreements with the German Zollverein and with Belgium Denounced.

TO STRENGTHEN THE EMPIRE

The News Causes a Great Sensation in Berlin and Brussels—German Agrarians May Demand a Tariff War.

BERLIN, July 30.—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1865, was denounced to-day by Great Britain, and ceases to be operative a year hence.

The Reichsanzeiger says that the supplementary conventions which were concluded when the treaty was extended to the German States joining the Zollverein will expire with the main treaty next Summer.

BRUSSELS, July 30.—Le Soir publishes a special edition announcing that the British Government has denounced the commercial treaty with Belgium. This announcement has caused much excitement in commercial circles.

SENSATION CAUSED IN GERMANY.

Interest in the Government's Attitude Toward the Agrarians.

BERLIN, July 30.—It was believed here that the danger of Great Britain denouncing the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium was past, and therefore the news that the treaties had been denounced caused all the greater sensation, though it is believed that official circles had full knowledge of the matter and that King Leopold of Belgium during his recent visit to Kiel exchanged views with the Emperor. The event lends great interest to the attitude of the Government toward the Agrarians, who will seize the chance to demand that a tariff war with England be waged, as they have already demanded with regard to the United States.

Various Berlin papers print comments upon the action of Great Britain in denouncing the treaties.

The Freisinnige Zeitung, the organ of Herr Richter, the Radical leader, expresses great surprise, but otherwise contents itself with indicating the bearings of the question, noting that in 1895 Germany's exports to England amounted to 19 per cent. of the total exports, while her imports from England amounted to 18½ per cent. of her total imports.

NEWSPAPERS COMMEND THE ACT.

The Times Hopes the Germans Will Negotiate Another Treaty.

LONDON, July 30.—With reference to the denunciation of the German commercial treaty, The Times again compliments Canada and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, upon paving the way for further consolidation of the empire, and expresses the hope that the German friends of the empire will not be angry enough to refuse to negotiate another treaty. If, unhappily, they should do so, they may rest assured that the deprivation will be borne with fortitude. British exports from Germany never were large, and have increased very little in the past forty years. Even if Germany should retaliate by increasing her duties, Great Britain must regard it as a moderate price to pay for the advantages promised from the movement which Canada has initiated with so much happy audacity.

The Standard expresses similar views, and says:

"It would be to the interest of both Germany and Belgium to meet us in a business-like spirit for the negotiation of fresh treaties."

The Daily News calls it "the first fruits of the Jubilee," and congratulates the Government heartily. It says:

"This event alone would make the year memorable in the history of the empire. Other remarkable demonstrations of the unity of the empire are the offer of an ironclad by the Cape Colony and the admission of Colonial Judges to the English Supreme Court.

"As for reprisals, Germany can do little more than she has done already. We are her best customer, and, although the Germans may not love us, they are shrewd business men."

A CONFERENCE ON SEALING.

Great Britain Gives Notice of Her Acceptance—John W. Foster Well Received Abroad.

LONDON, July 30.—The British Foreign Office notified Ambassador Hay this morning that Great Britain accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Bering Sea, to be held in Washington during the coming Autumn.

John W. Foster, the United States Special Commissioner on the sealing question, will sail for New York to-morrow by the St. Louis from Southampton. In the course of an interview to-day, Mr. Foster said:

"Wherever I have been, at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, or here in London, I have been received in the most cordial manner. Whatever may be the feeling in the United States anent the often reported antagonism to our Government displayed by foreign powers, I have seen nothing of it.

"Everywhere I have had evidence that the foreign Governments wish to meet any question raised by the United States in a spirit of the utmost frankness and open-mindedness. I am now returning to make an immediate report to President McKinley. I have had long and entirely candid conferences with Mr. Chamberlain, and last Sunday I passed the day with Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, who is the adviser of the British Government on the points of law involved. My statements met with the frankest and most impartial consideration.

"As to the Hawaiian question, I may say that in London Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg annexation is generally regarded as the natural, if not inevitable, result of the large growth and expansion of the United States on the western coasts of America. As it could not be expected that any other foreign power would be permitted to occupy the Islands, owing to their strategic importance, the proposed annexation would be acquiesced in by the European Governments, although the position which it would give the United States in the Pacific would not be welcomed by nations seeking supremacy in that quarter of the world. It is extremely gratifying that the necessary expansion of the United States will not be the cause of European difficulties, and is appreciated as the logical outcome of American destiny."

The London Times Well Pleased.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times this morning editorially congratulates its readers upon the fact that the negotiations regarding the question of pelagic sealing in the Bering Sea have resulted in an agreement for an international conference on the subject, to be held at Washington in October. The Times thinks that Russia and Japan will take part in the conference, which will not have revising powers.

We are glad to note," the paper says, "that the United States Government has so far modified its view since the sending of the Sherman dispatch, apart from which there was never any real difficulty, both Governments desiring to protect a legitimate industry and only differing as to facts and methods."

Kaiser Summons His Ministers.

KIEL, July 30.—Since his arrival here yesterday morning the Emperor has summoned Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, and Baron von der Recke von der Horst, Prussian Minister of the Interior, to come here for the purpose of making a report on the rejection of the Law of Association bill by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

£5,700 Salvage on the Spree.

LONDON, July 30.—The Court of Admiralty has awarded to the British steamer Maine the sum of £5,700 salvage for towing the North German Lloyd steamer Spree into Queenstown on her last voyage over from New York, she having broken her shaft.

STRUCK DOWN HIS SERGEANT.

Alfred Wessling, a New York Boy, Impressed Into the Army—His Father Indignant.

BERLIN, July 30.—Ambassador White is just now giving close attention to a matter which promises to involve some diplomatic complications.

It is the case of Alfred Wessling, son of a naturalized American citizen, Charles Wessling of New York. Young Wessling, while visiting Germany last Spring, was drafted into the German Army. He proved that he had made a formal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, although his naturalization had not been perfected. His protest was ignored, and he was enrolled in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, stationed in Hanover.

Recently, for the petty offense of chaffing, he was struck a violent blow by his Sergeant. Young Wessling felled his tormentor to the ground and fled to the United States Consulate in Hanover. Consul Crane persuaded him to surrender to the authorities, and he is now awaiting trial.

Young Wessling's parents and two young sisters live at 171 East Sixty-third Street. Mr. Wessling had heard some time ago that his son had been drafted into the German Army, and he had written to the Secretary of State, asking him to interfere in his son's behalf. Yesterday he received a reply stating international agreement did not recognize the mere declaration of intention to become a citizen as sufficient cause for interference. Mr. Wessling said that he did not know at the time that a person arriving here under eighteen years of age did not need to take out first papers. When his son came here he was in fact under seventeen, and so he is going to consult a lawyer to represent his son's rights before the State Department.

When Mr. Wessling heard of his son's arrest for striking his Sergeant he became greatly excited, and remarked with much emphasis that many of the petty officers deserved to have their bones broken for their persecutions of and insults to the soldiers.

"These fellows seem to think that a soldier has no rights whatever that they are bound to consider, much less to respect," he said. "They imagine that a soldier is a target at whom they can hurl their profanity and insults with impunity. Their accursed tyranny and gratuitous insolence are inconceivable.

"I served for fifteen years in the Prussian Army, and I know all about them. If any of those fellows makes himself ridiculous, and the poor soldier happens to smile, even involuntarily, he is locked up for days. I was Sergeant Major, and I never allowed any of my subordinates to approach nearer than five feet to the soldiers when on duty. Do you know why? If they are allowed to approach nearer, many of them are so mean that they will bend forward and spit in the soldiers' faces."

TEN MEN DROWNED.

Scaffolding of the Schwarzenberg Bridge Gives Way at Vienna.

VIENNA, July 30.—The scaffolding of the Schwarzenberg Bridge over the Wien-Fluss, on which were a number of workmen, fell, precipitating fifteen of the men into the river. Despite the efforts made to rescue them, ten of the unfortunate men were swept away and drowned.

LIVES LOST IN FLOODS.

Rivers of Silesia and Bohemia Do Considerable Damage.

BRESLAU, July 30.—The recent continuous heavy rains have caused many of the rivers of Silesia and Bohemia to overflow their banks. A number of bridges have been carried away, railway traffic has been stopped, and several houses have collapsed.

A bridge at the town of Wisnitz, in Silesia, was swept away, and eight children who were carried down with the structure were drowned. Several persons are also reported to have been drowned in Bohemia.

EIGHT OF THE CREW MISSING.

Steamer Tasmania Sunk on a Rock Off New Zealand.

LONDON, July 30.—Cable dispatches from Melbourne state that the steamer Tasmania, bound from Wellington to Sydney, N. S. W., struck a rock off Cape Mahia, between the towns of Napier and Gisborne, New Zealand, and sank in three hours. One boatload containing eight of the crew who escaped from the wrecked steamer is missing, and it is feared that they are lost.

LISBON AND OPORTO DISTURBED.

Streets Patrolled and Ammunition Seized by the Authorities.

MADRID, July 30.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that the situation at Oporto is alarming. Ministers fear an attempt at revolution. The Governor of the town has been replaced by Augusto de Castilho, a naval officer.

The Portuguese journal Seculo says that owing to the disturbed condition of Lisbon and Oporto the troops stationed there have been confined to their barracks. Reinforcements are arriving, and the streets are patrolled by troops. Many arrests have been made, and the customs authorities have seized a quantity of ammunition.

HUNGARIAN DEADLOCK ENDED.

Infringement Upon the Liberty of the Press Fought Successfully.

BUDA-PESTH, July 30.—The Parliamentary deadlock which has existed for a long time past has at last been ended and a compromise has been reached, the Government agreeing to a modification of the clause in the Criminal Procedure bill, providing that in the future newspaper libel cases shall be tried by a Judge without a jury.

The Opposition considered this an infringement upon the liberty of the press and successfully blocked all legislation until the Government yielded. By the terms of the compromise the Opposition undertakes not to obstruct in the Autumn the discussion of the provisional budget and the provisional arrangement of the Austro-Hungarian compromise question.

RIAZ PASHA WILL NOT OBEY.

Refuses to Execute Young Officers Tried by a Packed Court.

LONDON, July 31.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"Riaz Pasha, Minister of War, has refused to execute the sentence of death passed on Monday by a packed court-martial at the Yildiz Palace upon several young military officers for having made use of treasonable language. The War Minister insists upon a revision of the sentence by a properly constituted tribunal. This the Yildiz authorities resist, preferring a shorter and surer method.

"There have been several mysterious disappearances of respectable Turks recently, and a report is current that sixty persons suspected of maintaining relations with Liberal agitators have been made away with by the secret police."

SIAM'S KING IN ENGLAND.

Chulalongkorn Lands at Spithead and Goes to London.

LONDON, July 30.—Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, arrived at Spithead this morning in the Siamese royal yacht Maha Chark-kri, with the royal suite and a large retinue of servants. The British warships Inflexible, Alexandra, Calliope, Hero, and Victory fired a royal salute. The Duke of York and Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, went on board the yacht, and welcomed the King to England.

At the Victoria Railway Station, in this city, the Scots Guards were drawn up, and his Majesty was received by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Portland, who drove with him to Buckingham Palace, escorted by the Life Guards. At the palace the King was received by the Lord Chamberlain and his staff in full levee dress.

Bismarck Makes a Denial.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck denies the rumor recently circulated that he intended to visit Gen. Count von Waldersee at Altona to meet Emperor William.

NOW WAITING FOR GREECE.

Signing of the Peace Preliminaries Awaits Her Reply Fixing Dates for Paying Indemnity.

PARIS, July 30.—A dispatch to The Temps from Constantinople says that the signing of the preliminaries of peace awaits only the reply of the Greek Government fixing the dates for the payment of indemnity.

Besides providing for a rectification of the frontier in accordance with the plans of the European Military Attachés and for an indemnity of £4,000,000, the treaty directs that a mixed commission of delegates of the powers and of Turkey shall fix the compensation due Ottoman subjects for losses through the war.

The question of capitulations is left to be settled by Greece and Turkey before the conclusion of a definite peace. The evacuation of Thessaly is made conditional upon the full discharge of the indemnity.

As soon as the treaty is signed, says The Temps correspondent, the European Military Attachés and members of the Ottoman staff in Thessaly will meet there to delimitate the frontier.

THE TROUBLES IN INDIA.

Indignation of the Natives Against the Government Increases—Fighting in the Chitral.

BOMBAY, July 30.—The indignation of the natives against the Government for its summary policy of repression increases. They say that the Government is going to convert India into a second Ireland by a programme of coercion, and that no one is safe.

Prof. Gokhlee of the Deccan College, the agitator who recently made certain allegations against the conduct of the British soldiers in their efforts to stamp out the plague, among other things asserting that the soldiers had assaulted two women, one of whom subsequently committed suicide, has unreservedly withdrawn his charges. He says he is prepared to make a full apology to the Government.

SIMLA, July 30.—A dispatch from Camp Malakand reports another night attack by the tribesmen last night, (Thursday). The natives fought desperately for several hours, but were repulsed at all points. Bonfires had been lighted around the camp and in the glare the tribesmen were easy targets for the British riflemen. Many fell in the light of the flames. The natives could be seen removing their dead. It is reported that Mullah was badly wounded, and that several of his principal chiefs were disabled.

The British lost one killed and seventeen wounded, among the latter being Lieut. Costello, who was wounded the second time. The forces of the Mullah have been augmented by a strong gathering of the natives on the hills to the right of the British position. The theory is that the Boner-wals have risen. The situation is now somewhat relieved by the arrival of reinforcements under Gen. Reed from Nowshera.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says that the losses of the enemy in the fighting Thursday night are believed to have been heavier than on any previous occasion. The fact that the Mullah was wounded and his chief disciple killed will dishearten the fanatics. The Mullah posed as divinely inspired and as able to capture Malakand. It is reported that the leading headman of the rising has absconded.

GERMAN PAPER ON THE TARIFF.

The Hamburgischer Correspondent Discusses the Dingley Law.

HAMBURG, July 30.—The Hamburgischer Correspondent, a semi-official organ, discusses the Dingley tariff, apparently indicating the attitude of the German Government in regard to the tariff. The paper says:

"Although Germany has entered a protest against a differential duty on raw sugar, it cannot be overlooked that it constitutes a very doubtful quesion of international law whether or not a violation of the favored nation treatment is entailed by increasing the duty on articles enjoying a bounty from exporting countries. In all other cases where the Dingley tariff imposes increased duties, there is no violation of the favored nation treatment, as the increases apply not only to German, but to all other imports."

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Flora Mabel Taylor, daughter of the late Dr. George H. Taylor, M. D., to Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Ph. D., of Columbia University. Miss Taylor is a graduate of Vassar, class of '95, and Dr. Chittenden of Harvard, class of '89. Miss Taylor's father, who died December last, was widely known, especially by his introduction of the Swedish method of massage, in 1856. Prof. Chittenden is a descendant of the Vermont Chittendens. After his graduation, he spent several years of study in Germany, where the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him. He is a teacher of mathematics at Columbia.

Reception to ex-Senator Arkell.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 30.—A reception was given to ex-Senator James Arkell here to-night on his return from Europe. Several hundred citizens of the village, headed by a band, marched to Mr. Arkell's residence and escorted him to Wagner Opera House, which was crowded with people. A cane and a silver cup were presented Mr. Arkell.

War Spectacle in Fireworks.

Another special firework display is in preparation for this evening in Pain's Open-Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach. A water pantomime has been added to the fête scene in the Graeco-Turkish war spectacle. The firework display will be changed materially from the programmes of previous Saturday nights.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lillian Burkhart, who is at present in Brussels, will appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre Sept. 13.

May Eugene will appear for a short season with Dr. Jules Jordan's "Rip Van Winkle," produced last May in Providence by the Bostonians.

Kenneth Lee has written a sketch for Hattie Delaro Barnes, entitled "Marriage a la Mode," for production at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, Sept. 2.

Theodore Kremer has finished a new comedy, entitled "In Gay Old Vienna," which will be produced this season. It is written in the same style as "Rosemary."

"The Marquis of Michigan," Glen McDonough's new piece, will be produced, under the management of E. Rosenbaum, at the Columbus Theatre, Washington, Monday.

Vesta Tilley has been engaged by Weber & Fields to appear at their music hall Oct. 4. Camille Dagmar, a popular English actress, has also been engaged for their new burlesque, "Just for Fun."

Sousa's Band and De Wolf Hopper will not tour together as announced. Sousa will give concerts at Pittsburg and at the Bood Fair, Boston, in October, and will begin his regular Spring tour Jan. 1.

Gustave Kerker and Hugh Morton (C. M. S. McLellan) sold yesterday to Managers Gottloeb and Friedlander of San Francisco the entire rights of "An American Beauty" for $10,000. The piece will be presented at the Columbia Theatre, in that city, this season.

Oscar Hammerstein is writing the music for a new burlesque by James Thornton, entitled "A Trip to the Klondike." He also contemplates writing the score for a burlesque on "La Poupee," which Joseph Herbert is writing in London. If he accepts the book, the burlesque will be produced at his Olympia Music Hall the same time the opera will be presented at his theatre.

E. H. Sothern will open his season at the Lyceum Theatre in a play called "Change Alley." William Gillette's company will close its season at the Adelphi Theatre, London, next Wednesday, and will sail from Southampton on the Paris Saturday. An English company, with William Terris and Jessie Millward, will continue "Secret Service" at the Adelphi.

"The Wedding Day" will not be presented by the Russell-Fox-De Angelis combination Sept. 1 at the Broadway Theatre, as announced, but will probably begin the season at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn. It also seems that there is some disagreement regarding the rights of the production for England, as the announcement is made that "Madeline," in which Camille D'Arville successfully appeared, will be presented in London instead. "Friend Fritz" will be presented at the same time in the English provinces. The Broadway Theatre will open Sept. 20 with Francis Wilson in "Half a King."

PRESIDENT SEES THE SUN

Rain That Followed the McKinley Party from Washington Ceases at Last.

A WALK AND A FAMILY DRIVE

Members of the Presidential Party Pleased with the Surroundings of Their Summer Home—A Few Callers and a Serenade.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 30.—The day has been a delightful one here, the clouds having cleared away and the sun bringing out all the beauty of lake and mountain scenery. The President and Mrs. McKinley have greatly enjoyed the surroundings of their new home and the quiet afforded them by the hotel management. Mrs. McKinley, although suffering no ill effects from her journey, is by no means strong, and the President has great expectations of the benefit she will derive from this climate and the invigorating breezes from the Adirondack Mountains. The President and his wife still have all their meals served in their rooms, and do not appear in the public rooms of the hotel.

About 10 A. M. the President and Secretary Porter took a long walk about the beautiful wooded park surrounding the hotel, and the President took great delight in the shaded paths and the wild forest nooks in which the place abounds. About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley, Gen. and Mrs. Alger, and Mr. Porter enjoyed an hour's drive in a three-seated turnout. From the hotel they drove to the United States military post and down the boulevard which passes the regimental quarters of the Twenty-first Infantry. As they passed the guardhouse, although no warning had been given, the officers of the guard promptly turned out and saluted the President with the call of the bugle, presenting arms. The President was agreeably surprised at the unexpected courtesy.

The people of Plattsburg knew nothing of the intention of the President to visit the village, and so had arranged no greeting, and he drove quietly through the streets without demonstration of any kind, many of the citizens not realizing his presence until the carriage had passed. Numbers, however, doffed their hats, and their salutes were returned by the President, who bowed and removed his hat upon every recognition. The party drove through all the principal streets, and, despite the bad condition of the roads on account of the recent heavy rains, they all enjoyed the drive, and Mrs. McKinley felt much revived by the fresh air.

Shortly after noon to-day the Twenty-first Regiment Band of thirty-five pieces came up from the post and, taking a position below the western balcony of the hotel, played a concert programme. The President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the music from the veranda, and both the President and Gen. Alger sent secretaries with notes of thanks and compliments to Leader Edwin C. Clarke.

Among the President's callers to-day were Judge C. W. Raymond of Watseka, Ill.; Col. Kline, Commandant at Plattsburg Post, and his Adjutant, Lieut. Truitt, and Frank S. Witherbee. Mr. Witherbee is a Republican State leader, and has his Summer residence at Port Henry, the location of the big iron mines of his company. He came up especially to call on the President, and was very cordially received. Mr. Witherbee is a close friend of both the President and Senator Hanna, and at one time was offered the position of First Assistant Postmaster General.

The President is looking ahead to a most enjoyable time here, and will participate to some extent in all the pleasures of the Summer visitors. To-morrow afternoon he will go down to the golf links and see the open handicap contest. At noon he will receive the officers of the Twenty-first Infantry, and on Monday he will doubtless review the regiment on parade. Ex-Gov. Woodbury and party of Vermont will pay the President a visit to-morrow morning. No other plans have so far been made, although pressure is being brought upon the President from prominent people in every direction for visits and receptions. Vice President Hobart will arrive here from Newport Tuesday night.

ATLANTA VEXED OVER RUCKER.

Mrs. Smythe Offers to Rent Her Fashionable House to the Colored Revenue Collector.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30.—The appointment of Henry Rucker, colored, as Revenue Collector for Georgia is likely to create a social row in Atlanta. Many of the leading citizens of this city indorsed the application of Rucker for the office, for which Major William H. Smythe was also a candidate. The excellence of Rucker's indorsement secured the post for him, to the chagrin of the Major.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Smythe, who is spending the Summer at a Virginia resort, saying that since her old neighbors had so highly indorsed Rucker for the office, she was thinking of giving them a trial of him as a neighbor by renting her house, 400 Peachtree Street, to him. This has created consternation among the exclusive set, who did not bargain for such a result.

At the close of the war Mrs. Smythe, who was then Miss Pool, and another well-known young woman of Atlanta, who is now a widow, were arrested by the Federal authorities for an indignity offered the Union flag. Its ample folds were stretched across one side of Marietta Street, and several times when the women passed that way they would not walk under it, but would pass to one side, always making some sharp criticism about it. They were arrested, but were soon released. Mrs. Smythe is one of the most brilliant women in Atlanta society to-day.

SUICIDE AT HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 30.—At Degraff, Ohio, last night, Frank Wright was found lying dead on his wife's grave with a bullet in his brain. Wright was formerly a resident of Springfield, but lately lived in New York.

REUNION OF THE ANTHONYS.

Notable Gathering at the Old Homestead in Adams, Mass.

ADAMS, Mass., July 30.—There was a notable gathering at the old Anthony homestead this afternoon, when a reunion of the Anthony family was held.

After dinner there was an interesting programme of speaking. Miss Susan B. Anthony indulged in a long family history.

Among the other speakers were George B. Anthony, Henry Luther, Mrs. Mattie B. Moshier Mrs. Emily Clark Griggs, Col. D. R. Anthony of The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, Mrs. Eliza Shore Cook, Mrs. Wright Sewall, Mrs. Clara Colby, and Mrs. Ida H. Harper.

MME. ALBERT ARRESTED.

Milliner at the Palmer House, Chicago, Suspected of Theft.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Mme. C. D. Albert, proprietor of the millinery parlors in the Palmer House, was arrested to-day on a complaint sworn out by Charles Westlake charging her with stealing an automatic fountain. Westlake is at the head of a concern whose object is to supply the public with ice water from automatic fountains.

After securing a permit Westlake had one of the fountains placed in front of the Palmer House. For several days it drew large numbers of patrons. A few days ago the machine disappeared, and Mme. Albert was accused of taking it. Her husband says the hotel officials are responsible for its disappearance.

No Pardon for the Meadowcrafts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 30.—Charles and Frank Meadowcraft, the Chicago bankers whose sentence was commuted Jan. 6 by Gov. Altgeld from one year in the penitentiary to sixty days in the county jail, and who petitioned Gov. Tanner for a pardon, will not escape punishment and have their rights of citizenship restored in this manner. Gov. Tanner refused to-day to grant the pardon.

The Meadowcrafts were convicted of receiving funds knowing their bank to be insolvent.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Z. Sidney Sampson.

Z. Sidney Sampson, for several years President of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, died of cancer yesterday, at 81 Columbia Heights, the home of Dr. Charles E. Shepard, with whom he had resided for many years.

Mr. Sampson was born in New Bedford, Mass., fifty-six years ago. He was educated at the New Bedford High School. He prepared for college at the Rochester Academy, Massachusetts, and in 1860 matriculated at Amherst College. In 1862 he joined the Third Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, but returned to college in the Fall of 1863, graduating in 1865. Mr. Sampson entered Columbia Law School in 1867, and was graduated with honors under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. He entered at once upon the practice of law, in which he continued until compelled, by illness, to retire.

In 1880, when the Ethical Association was established, Mr. Sampson became one of its most active promoters, and was elected its President in 1884 and 1885, and again in 1896 and 1897. He lectured frequently before the association. Mr. Sampson was greatly interested in charity work in this city and Brooklyn. He was a member of the Twilight Club, and was also organist at the Second Unitarian Church. He is survived by his widow. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Camp.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Camp, pastor of the Church of the Unity, at Brooklyn, N. Y., died early yesterday morning at his Summer home, in Woodstock, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. Camp was born in Windsor, Conn., sixty years ago. He was graduated at Meadville Seminary, and during the war served as Chaplain in a colored regiment. His first charge was at Toledo, Ohio, whence he was called in 1869 to the Third Unitarian Church, established in Brooklyn in that year. He was installed in October, 1869, and his silver jubilee was celebrated by the members of Unity Church in 1894. His wife, formerly a Miss Forster of Somerville, Mass., died about sixteen years ago. Dr. Camp's last appearance in his pulpit was on Sunday, June 27. He was in ill health then, and on July 4 shortly after his arrival at his country home in the manse, at Woodstock, Conn., was stricken with paralysis. He is survived by a son.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock at South Woodstock. The Rev. Herbert Hosmer of Dorchester will officiate. The body will be taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., to be buried beside Mr. Camp's wife, who died sixteen years ago. A burial service will be held in the chapel of the cemetery, at which the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, minister of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, will officiate. He will be assisted by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, who married Dr. Camp and Miss Forster.

Hieronymus Blank.

Hieronymus Blank died Wednesday at his home, 34 East Third Street, of heart failure. He was seventy-eight years old, and was born in Bavaria. Coming to this country in 1847, he built up a prosperous dry goods trade on the east side, but lost all in speculation just before the end of the war. He then engaged in the insurance business, and secured the agency of several domestic and foreign companies. He was a member of the Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.; of the Atlas Lodge, No. 445, I. O. O. F.; of the Gesellschaft der Vereinigten Brueder, and of the Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association. Three sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

ROSS DALBY of Kansas City, Mo., for twenty-two years roadmaster of the Western Division of the Missouri Pacific, from which position he retired in 1887 on account of ill health, is dead. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Associate County Judge, died in Huntingdon, Penn., yesterday, after a long illness, from Bright's disease, aged sixty-five years. Judge Geissinger's term would have expired next year. The Judge was a leading Republican of Huntingdon County, and had held several important elective offices.

WILLIAM C. BURT, receiving teller in the Seamen's Savings Bank, New York, died at his home, in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, after confinement to the house for a month. Mr. Burt had been a resident of Plainfield for nineteen years, and was one of its leading citizens. He had been connected with the Seamen's Bank for thirty-five years. He was married thirty-three years ago, his widow, who survives him, being a daughter of the late Chauncey Shaffer of New York. Mr. Burt was born in Yonkers in 1837.

THOMAS J. BRIGGS, son of E. B. Briggs, an old Westchester County resident, died Thursday at the age of sixty-five years, at his home, 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from a complication of diseases. He was for many years a partner in the firm of Pinchat, Warren & Co., wall-paper manufacturers, and was afterward in business for himself until his interest was purchased by the National Wall Paper Company, which appointed him Superintendent of the F. E. James branch of the National Paper Company. He was also a member of the Museum of Art. He is survived by a widow and four children. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment will be at the convenience of the family.

MAMIE DELAND'S BODY FOUND.

It Was Picked Up in the Sound, Near Stony Brook.

STONY BROOK, L. I., July 30.—The body of Mamie Deland, the young girl who disappeared on Sunday night last, was found to-day in the Sound near Stony Brook, L. I., about a half mile from the mouth of the inlet. The body was discovered by Petro Nicholo of Stony Brook, who was out fishing. She was employed in the family of E. E. Hopping, and was twenty years old. On Sunday night she attended the Baptist Church, as usual. She had been in the habit of walking home from church with a young man who lives here, but who is now absent on a yacht.

He was home on Sunday night and attended the Baptist Church, but did not walk home with Miss Deland, but with another young girl. Miss Deland walked home with two women. They left her in front of Hopging's residence. She is said by them to have been in a sad state of mind, and appeared to have been worried over something, and they remarked after leaving her that the apparent jilting she had received was felt by her. There does not appear to be any trace of violence on the body, and the external indications all are that the girl was drowned. Coroner Rodman was notified, and will make an investigation.

CONVICTS MUST BE EMPLOYED.

One of the Brooklyn Charities Commissioners So Expresses Himself.

Charities Commissioner Burtis in speaking yesterday of the proposition to employ the convicts at Kings County Penitentiary upon the east side lands, referred to it as the one solution of the problem now confronting the Commissioners in their efforts to find work for the prisoners. Mr. Burtis said:

"It comes squarely to this: Shall punishment for crime become a factor for the production of wholesale insanity?' The people do not want to see men, criminals though they be, murdered and worse than murdered, by an enforced idleness which surely provokes madness.

"Let the prisoners work on the east side lands or Forest Park or at the Dyker Meadow Lagoon. Such work cannot interfere with outside labor, from the fact that outside labor will get all the money that is or can be provided for work on our parks in addition to all that the prisoners can do. And further, this labor will not affect the question of wages, and still further, every prisoner working in the sand bank takes just so much time from working in the shops. In fact, skilled industries are far more affected by the shoes, beds, brooms, brushes, stockings, tinware, &c., which the law stipulates must be made in the penitentiary, if practicable, than any sort of labor is injured by any work which the prisoners can be called upon to do in our parks. Such employment cannot interfere with the rights or prejudice the interests of free labor.

"Personally I am done with the creation of maniacs or imbeciles in our penitentiary. Work the unfortunate convicts must have and work they shall have, and that without delay."

Fire on the U. S. S. Wilmington.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.—A fire started in the coal bunkers of the United States steamship Wilmington, in the aft starboard locker, several days ago, after the vessel had left Savannah for this port. It was, however, extinguished as soon as discovered, and was considered of small importance, as no damage was done. Commander Todd is of the opinion that the boilers are located too near the coal bunkers for absolute safety.

DR. J. J. H. LOVE DROPS DEAD.

He Had Just Assisted Dr. L. W. Chase in Performing an Operation in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 30.—Dr. John J. H. Love of this place died suddenly this morning after assisting Dr. Levi W. Chase in performing an operation. Dr. Chase picked him up at once, but the doctor was dead. The body was removed to the doctor's residence, at 54 Fullerton Avenue.

Dr. Love was born in Harmony Township, Warren County, N. J., April 3, 1833. He was prepared for college at a private school in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. He completed his medical studies in the University of New York. He came to Montclair in 1855. During the war he was at first Surgeon of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers. In March, 1863, he was made Surgeon in Chief of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps. When Montclair was set apart from Bloomfield, Dr. Love at once began the work of reorganizing the schools. Since the founding of the Mountainside Hospital he had been its President. He also served terms as President of the Orange Mountain Medical Society and of the Essex Medical Society. He was President of the Montclair Gas and Water Company, a member of the Township Committee, and a member and Secretary of the Board of Education. He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and was active in the interests of veteran soldiers of the war. He married, in 1860, Miss Frances J. Crane of this place. She survives him, with a son and two daughters.

THE MARYLAND BAR.

Dinner Given at the Atlantic Hotel at Ocean City.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 30.—A dinner was given by the Maryland Bar Association at the Atlantic Hotel here last evening. John Prentiss Poe of Baltimore acted as toastmaster, and those responding to toasts were William Pinkney Whyte, Henry Page, George Whitelock, Ferdinand Williams, William P. Maulsby, and Richard M. Venable. The following menu was served:

Caviar.
Bisque of crab.
Olives. Salted almonds.
Amontillado.
Cutlet of sole, sauce Tartar.
Iced cucumbers. Liebfraumilch.
Sweetbreads, Lavalliere. Chambertin.
Green peas.
Punch, Lalla Rookh.
Filet of beef, with mushrooms.
Baked tomatoes.
Veuve Clicquot.
Breast of capon, larded.
Hearts of lettuce.
Ice cream. Assorted cake.
Watermelon.
Roquefort cheese. Toasted crackers.
Coffee.

Jamaica Valuations Reduced.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 30.—The present Board of Assessors has decided to reduce the additions made to the assessment rolls one-half, making an average reduction on the assessed valuation of all the upland property of the town of 25 per cent. The board declares that the old Town Board of Assessors' statement to the State Board, that all the property of the town was assessed at only 50 per cent., was an error, and that in doubling the values throughout the town under instruction from the State Board they have done a serious injustice to property owners. The total assessment of the town will be about $20,000,000.

MARRIED.

HARD—HILLS.—On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at the home of the bride's parents, 129 West 81st St., by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Fannie Braker Hills, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, to Sherwood Melville Hard.

DIED.

CAMP.—On July 30, 1897, at "The Manse," South Woodstock, Conn., Rev. Stephen H. Camp, minister of Unity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the chapel in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MACINTOSH.—At his residence, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, July 29, James Macintosh, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral private.

Home papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, at Flushing, L. I., on July 28, Edward E. Mitchell, son of Ernest Mitchell and Margaret Macdonald Mitchell, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 31st inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., on arrival at Main Street of train leaving Long Island City at 2:00 P. M.

PECK.—On Friday, July 30, Mrs. Frances B. Peck, wife of the late Henry K. Peck.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Cornwall, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of 42d St., New York, at 10:15 A. M., returning, leaves Cornwall at 6:14 P. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
AIELLO, Giovanna	327 E. 75th St.	6	29
BLAHA, Emil	435 E. 73d St.	2	29
BLANK, Hieronymus	34 E. 3d St.	78	29
BOWMAN, Nellie	214 E. 42d St.	36	27
BURNS, Thomas	523 W. 43d St.	57	28
BEYER, Fannie	116 Avenue D.	26	29
BANNOCK, Ida	270 W. 38th St.	17	30
BERMAN, Minna	43 Forsyth St.	2	30
BRIGGS, Thomas J.	108 W. 121st St.	65	29
BROWN, Lillian	437 W. 30th St.	4	30
BALTER, Jacob	428 W. 40th St.	27	30

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The Hocking Coal and R.R. Co.
To the Holders of Joint Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1884:

At the request of a large number of the holders of the said Joint Six per cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee under an agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Holders of the said bonds are urged to take prompt action by the deposit of their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO JULY 31, AFTER WHICH DATE A PENALTY WILL BE EXACTED.

ROBERT MACLAY,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM D. BARBOUR,
CHARLES C. EDEY,
GEORGE H. HOLT,
} Bondholders' Protective Committee.

WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary,
66 Broadway, New York.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

Thirty dollars, ($30,) being the full amount of Warrant No. 1 from the above described Certificates will be paid on August 1, 1897, upon surrender of said warrant at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

PUBLICATION BY THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.

May 24th, 1892. Estate of Edward Swift. $83.06
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, in New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the best of his knowledge and belief. CHAS. E. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private Wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Holders of these securities are requested to send their names and addresses as well as the amount of their holdings to the undersigned, with a view to a meeting at an early date in New York City to consider their interests in the proposed reorganization. In the interest of myself and others owning about $100,000 of these securities I believe some prompt conference in regard thereto should be had. Address
CHARLES T. HARBECK, Islip, N. Y.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Such "evening up" as is likely to mark the closing of the present Stock Exchange week will probably be of more interest to speculators short of stocks than to others. The whole week through, the raiding and reactionist crowds have been putting out new short interests, till at the end of the week it is probably within bounds to estimate that in the active stocks there is at least double the short interest existing a week ago.

***

Most of the petty talent of the Stock Exchange is on the bear side just now, and inclined to be aggressive. No claim is made that there can be tangible or quotable reasons for fighting the current betterment; the chief bear claim is that stocks are too high because—practically only because—they do not show weakness.

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Railway earnings increase, money is abundant and cheap. Business men are confident. Crops advance in value and are bigger than for years. Exports expand and extend. Facts are bullish. Facts tell. And bearishness, to be effective, must have some other foundation than fighting facts.

***

The market's tendency is shown by yesterday's record—where not a single stock traded in beyond 100 shares declined as much as 1 per cent., while almost a score advanced that much and more.

***

Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Morris & Essex	1
Ann Arbor pf.	4	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	½
Brook. Un. Gas	2¼	N. Y., Sus. & W.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	¾
C. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	¾	North American	½
Consol. Gas	7½	Nor. Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Detroit Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1⅜	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Ill. Central	1¼	Southern Pac.	⅝
M. & St. L. 1st. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Ice pf.	½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1	Rio Gr. Western	2
Keo. & D. M. pf.	½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dal. & Waco 1st	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	1
Flint & P. M. 1st, Pt. H. 5s	1¼	Nor. Pac. genl. 3s	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1½	Or., R. & N. con. 4s	1
K. P. con. t. r. L.	2⅝	Or. S. L. inc. A	2½
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1	Or. S. L. in. B, wh. iss.	1¼
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½	Utah Nor. 7s	1
Mo. Pac. con.	1		

Bond Declined.

Columbus & 9th Av 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅜@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $103,047,064; balances, $6,320,887; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $22,637.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ⅜@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par.

***

The money markets were slightly firmer yesterday, although showing but little activity. Call money loaned as high as 1½ per cent. for small lots, but the great bulk of the larger loans were made at 1 per cent. There was a slightly better demand for commercial paper; the supply of choice bills, however, was limited. Time money was quiet.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57@58¼c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½@47¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver closed in London, 26 11-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,079,747
Exports in the same period	25,082,960
Net exports	$23,003,219
Net exports, 1896	30,751,604
Net exports, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports, 1894	62,276,745
Net exports, 1893	57,687,787

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .50, 100 Potosi at .50, 100 Pharmacist at .16, 400 Savage at .36, 400 Syndicate at .06, and 800 Work at .05. On the Mining Exchange, 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .43@.43½; 1,900 Miami at .33¾@.34¼, 600 Fanny Bar at .05½, 3,800 Jack Pot at .05½@.05@.05½, and 1,200 Jefferson at .08@.08¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mechanics'	190
American Ex	169	Mercantile	160
Broadway	225	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	Merchants' Ex	112
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	290	Nassau	158
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	625	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Columbia	170	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	80
Commerce	200	Ninth National	95
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	179
East River	125	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	3000	People's	205
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	103
Fourth National	170	Republic	145
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	300	Shoe & Leather	91
Greenwich	160	State of New York	108
Hanover	350	Third National	25
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	100
Importers & Trad.	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manufac's'	160	Western National	115
Manhattan	215		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 73⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 89⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Illinois Central sold at 103, Louisville and Nashville at 56⅜, New York Central at 104½, Erie at 16, Erie first preferred at 38, Pennsylvania at 54⅞, and Reading at 12½. British consols were unchanged at 112 15-16 for money and 113 for the account.

The gold premium at Buenos Ayres was 102, at Lisbon 47½, and at Rome 104.92. Paris advices quote rentes at 104f 80c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,525,538, against $1,910,183 last week, and $2,380,655 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,048,181, against $2,115,507 last week, and $2,122,597 in the same week in 1896.

EMPHATICALLY A BULL.

Mr. Abraham Rosenfeld of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. is one Wall Street man who is not in doubt as to what the stock market is going to do. In a talk with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Rosenfeld gave some substantial reasons for his positive bullishness.

"In the first place," he said, "in order to have an intelligent understanding of the underlying forces that go to make up this market, we must look at the physical condition of the country. We find an abundance of crops and every indication of a large foreign demand for them. This means better prices for the farmer and great material prosperity for the Granger railroads.

"Europe is just opening her eyes to the possibilities of our market, and is inaugurating a buying movement. This will augment as the market broadens. Europe is now taking our cereals and her investors will soon be falling over themselves reaching for our securities.

"In my opinion, this market is the work of the public, and not, as a good many badly informed people suppose, of the professional trader. And this is one of the market's most significant features.

"The professional element, generally speaking, has misjudged this market from the beginning of the bull movement. Instead of getting in when the advance agent of prosperity started the wheels of progress moving, the traders made the woeful error of trying to fight off the approach of good times. They have met with the same brilliant success that attended the efforts of Dame Partington, who undertook to drive back the ocean with a broom.

"I believe that many of the professionals, notwithstanding the lesson they have had, are still short of the market. And they will be left high and dry in the great movement toward a very much higher level of prices that is coming.

"With the farmer once more prosperous and the railroads earning more than at any time during the past ten years, the manufacturing interests of the East will awake from their apathy and join in the progress to prosperity.

"Any man who takes a practical view of the situation as it is now unfolding itself must be a bull. This is no time for pessimism. The office of professional croaker in Wall Street has been abolished. The wise man is the one who settles down to look facts in the face and to make money. Wall Street for the next half dozen months will be a genuine Klondike to the man who has the ability to see a good thing and the intelligence to seize it."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"Dispatches from almost every Northern city of importance report without exception improvement in business, and from Detroit to Seattle and Portland splendid crop prospects. The stock market was expected to drop off with realizing after the Tariff bill passed, but it advanced. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to conditions created by a new law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking coal miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory; by closing of large cotton mills when many other works are starting, and by decline in some prices when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right side.

"The industrial sky is partly overclouded by coal and iron difficulties, and by the closing of some large cotton mills. Having run for months far ahead of consuming demand, on cotton bought at comparatively high prices, the mills see ahead a large crop and cheap cotton, and it is but the rational way to halt production, clear off accumulated stocks at the season when vacations are common, and begin the new year on its own basis. The monthly average for cotton has risen every month since January, but all prospects point to a yield exceeding last year's, which depressed the price from 8.67 cents in September to 7.19 cents in February, and the demand for goods, though now improving, is retarded by excessive stocks on hand.

"The woolen manufacture answers wholesomely and moderately to new tariff conditions, and while opening of light weights below about $1 in cost has met a very encouraging demand, the advance in prices asked is not large. With very heavy stocks of free wool on hand, manufacturers are able, and, in the presence of large stocks of foreign goods, are obliged to engage for the next season without advancing prices in proportion to the rise in wool, and large contracts of that nature have already been made. Selling of wool at Boston, where the speculation has been most active, is suggestive, amounting to 8,848,000 pounds for the week, and at three chief markets to 11,984,500. Sales for four weeks have been 46,109,200 pounds, 22,538,500 being domestic, against 7,211,350 in all last year.

"Delay in the iron industry is partly because wages have not been settled at all works, though at many, but partly because steadily rising demand does not yet raise prices. In some products, prices are a shade lower, notwithstanding a larger demand, owing to competition between works, but Bessemer is a shade higher. In structural work, plates, sheets, and bars for the enormous operations of agricultural implement works the demand increases, and for rolling stock owing to the abundance of crops. Delayed purchases of boots and shoes now crowd the works, and shipments in July not 1,000 cases larger than last year, and not 6 per cent. less than in 1895, are larger than in any previous year."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The unexpectedly early Fall demand for staple merchandise has increased, and although not conspicuous at some of the larger Eastern cities which it is approaching, is notably so at points in the Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys and in the larger wheat-growing States. A special investigation this week shows that increased purchases by country merchants in the region specified, based on the prospectively large wheat crop at home in the face of short wheat crops abroad, has increased business with Western jobbers from 10 to 15 per cent. compared with Fall trade at a like period last year. The total volume of this new business is not large, but it is unusual in this, the dull month of the year, and it is growing.

"A number of Western implement factories are unable to fill all their orders for nearby delivery, and one order for shoes alone, at St. Louis, calls for $35,000 worth of goods. The depression among woolen manufacturers is less pronounced because prices of cheviots and other woolens have begun to advance, pointing to profit in handling high-priced wool. Eastern cheviots for Spring delivery are selling at 10 cents over last year, and at Chicago various grades of woolen goods have advanced 10 per cent. The greatest relative improvement among jobbers and wholesalers in various lines is at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, although at other points, notably in Texas, there is a pronounced feeling of confidence in an early revival of demand, which is already beginning to show itself. A number of the large trunk-line railways report that they are carrying more merchandise than one, two, or three years ago.

"Bank clearings throughout the country continue the encouraging exhibit made for several weeks past, the total being $1,043,000,000—about 5 per cent. less than last week, when the total was 7 per cent. more than in the week before. But this week's aggregate is 30 per cent. larger than in the last week of July 1896, and 14 per cent. greater than in the like week of 1895, at the height of the little boom in iron and steel which marked that Summer. When contrasted with the fourth week of July, 1894, a period of extreme business depression, this week's total is found to be 34 per cent. larger, and even when compared with the like total in 1893, during the panic, it is 17 per cent. larger. Perhaps as interesting a comparison as any of the others is that which shows this week's clearings to be 5 per cent. greater than in the fourth week of July, 1892, a year of exceptionally large volume of business.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,343,021 bushels, compared with 1,978,000 bushels last week, 2,648,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,460,000 bushels two years ago, 2,977,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 5,622,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. There is a sharp falling off in exports of Indian corn this week, the total amounting to 1,482,715 bushels, compared with 2,298,000 bushels last week, 1,495,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 894,000 bushels two years ago, 119,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 1,694,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

BURLINGTON'S GREAT YEAR.

A Boston authority, in commenting on Burlington's statement for the first six months of 1897, says:

"The first or poorer half of the calendar year shows $1,228,257 more earned on the stock than in the first half of 1896, which gain figures at 1½ per cent. on the stock; that is, the first half of 1897 shows the stock 1½ per cent. better off from the dividend standpoint than in the first half of 1896. Actual dividend balance for the half year is $938,694, or $118,694 more than 1 per cent. In the last six months of 1896 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had to earn 4 per cent. on the stock; in the last half of 1897 it has to earn less than 3 per cent. In 1896 it had a deficit of $813,641 under 4 per cent. dividends paid; in the first half of 1897 it has earned more than that, so if earnings of the current half year do not exceed those of the last six months of 1896 the road will show the full 4 per cent. earned on the stock.

"With balance of earnings over charges applicable to dividends $1,228,257 greater in the first half of this year than last, what reasonably may be expected of the current six months in view of the crop conditions? If the road, which did not earn fixed charges in the first half of 1896, shows more than 1 per cent. earned on stock in the first half of 1897, what will the second half year show, now that grain already is moving, is in great demand, and at prices high enough already to start old corn, now that the new crop is secured?

"For three years the road has failed to earn the 4 per cent. dividend paid annually; in 1897 it looks as if it would not only earn 4 per cent., but enough of a surplus completely to offset the deficits of previous years. It barely earned 3 per cent. in 1896; in 1897 it looks as if it would earn twice that.

"The policy of the management in trusting in the country and in the road has been proved correct, and Boston investors do not hear talk nowadays about 'a second Atchison.' One year ago, lacking a few days, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock sold at 53¼; to-day it sells at $35 more, making the equity of the property worth nearly $30,000,000 more. And the end is not yet. The fact that this is Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's great year is just beginning to be appreciated."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	1	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	71	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	210
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	153	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15½	16
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	82
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wabash Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	80	82
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	255	265
Grand Rapids Gas stock	72	73
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	285
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	89	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	31	35
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	93	98
St. Paul Gas stock	49	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	113	114½
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	122	125
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	26½	27
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	80	81
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	30	31
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	18	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	75	79
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	307	309
Trenton Potteries	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	51	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	158
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	40	53
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	46½	47½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	22½
Trow Directory pf.	32	37

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Lake Street Elevated was again the feature of the market. There was a difference of a point in the day's trading, most of the business being done around 15¾@16¼. Metropolitan Elevated was firm at 5@5¼. Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	28¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Brewing & Malting Co.	7½
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¾
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co.	29½
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	49
Chi. City Railway	245
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141
Lake Street Elevated	15¾
Int. Packing Company	18
Int. Packing Company pf.	42
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32
New York Biscuit Company	49½
N. Chicago Street Railroad	230
Street's W. S. Car Line	15½
W. Chicago Street Railroad	104¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	14
South Side Elevated Railroad	40

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30. — Arbitrage houses were active in Reading and Northern Pacific issues; commission houses were active in Electric Storage Battery and Marsden In these shares was centred the bulk of to-day's trading. Reading was sold by people who were disappointed with the June statement, but the industrial shares named were taken by people who know what is going on on the inside. The Electric Storage Battery shares improved 2 points. The latest development of advantage to the company is a contract to supply the Union Iron Works of San Francisco with a one-hundred-and-forty-two-thousand-dollar electric storage battery equipment. There was also a broader interest in the new Marsden stock, stimulated, no doubt, by the multiplicity of favorable rumors regarding the company's business and prospects. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were firm. The tractions and Pennsylvania Heat were easier. The close was steady.

Closing bid and asked:

Lehigh Valley	31½	31⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	43⅞	44
Pennsylvania	53¾	53⅞
Reading	12	12⅛
Reading 1st pf.	25 15-16	26 11-16
Reading 2d pf.	14⅞	15
St. Paul	87½	87⅝
Metropolitan Traction	111	112
Philadelphia Traction	73	73½
Baltimore Traction	18⅛	18⅜
Union Traction	11½	11⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	13⅞	14
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	33¾	33⅝
United Gas Imp.	74½	74½
Electric Storage	25⅞	26⅛
Electric Storage pf.	28⅞	29¼
Welsbach Light	47½	48
Amn. R. E. L.	4	4¼
Marsden	9⅝	9⅞
Reading G. 4s	83⅜	83⅝
Elec. & P. 4s	72⅜	72⅝
Con. T., Pittsburg	8⅞	9
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	40¾	41

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 30.—Calumet and Hecla made a new record of high price to-day, selling at $400 a share. Montana rose 1¾, to 134¾, receding to 134, and holding strong there. The copper shares generally showed renewed strength, with hints of a short interest. Butte gained ⅞, to 24½; Osceola, ½, to 37, but the gain was lost. Kearsarge improved ½, to 18½, reacting to 18⅛. Flint and Pere Marquette preferred rose 1 more, to 32. As the road has earned fixed charges in years of depression, it is figured that any increase of earnings must tell directly on the preferred dividend question, and earnings already are increasing, with bright outlook for large business.

Yesterday New England Telephone sold at 109, a rise of 3; to-day it sold at 125. Later it sold at 120, ex dividend. The stock was wanted, and was bid up to the high price named. Erie Telephone rose 2½, to 67½, closing at 66½. Rubber preferred was up 2½, at 59; Oregon Short Line A incomes gained 2⅜, to 52½. Dominion Coal rose from 11⅛ to 11⅜. Merced Gold sold somewhat freely at 7; Pioneer held at 5⅜.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany		213
Boston & Lowell	212½	..
Boston & Maine	160	160½
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103	104
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107½	108¼
Fitchburg pf.	91	91¾
Old Colony	180	..
West End	92½	92⅝
West End pf.	99½	100
Wisconsin Central	2⅞	3½
Oregon Short Line	18	18½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3	3½
Atlantic	20⅜	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	10
Boston & Montana	133⅜	134½
Butte & Boston	24⅛	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	399	400
Centennial	6⅞	7
Franklin	14½	15½
Gold Coin Mines	3	3½
Kearsarge	18	18¾
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	36½	37
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5½
Quincy	112	114
Santa Ysabel	..	14½
Tamarack	129½	131½
Tamarack Junior	18	18¾
Tecumseh	2	2¼
Wolverine	11⅝	11¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	229½	230
Dominion Coal	11½	11¾
Dominion Coal pf.	..	84
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	154	158
Lamson Cons. Store Service	16½	17½
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	120	125
Philadelphia Company	19¼	19⅜
United States Oil	13⅞	14¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	..

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	.50	.51¼
Merced Gold Mining	6¾	7
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19¼	19½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.06
Alpha Con.	.12	.14
Andes	.15	.15
Belcher	.28	.27
Best & Belcher	.42	.46
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.08	.08
Challenge Con.	.49	.49
Chollar	.75	.76
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.26	.23
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.47	.50
Hale & Norcross	.91	.90
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.32	.34
Occidental Con.	.09	.11
Ophir	.72	.77
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.45	.50
Savage	.33	.34
Sierra Nevada

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 30, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17	400	American Cotton Oil.	17	17	17	17	.....
67½	67¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	67	68	67	68	+ ¼
114½	116	122	American Express	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅞
13¾	13⅞	8,815	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	14	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	32¾	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
138⅛	138⅜	18,630	American Sugar Refs.	138	139	137⅝	138½	+ ⅞
111¾	112	125	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
83⅜	83½	4,762	American Tobacco	83	88½	82½	83½	+1⅝
111	112½	440	American Tobacco pf..	111¾	112	111¼	111½	.....
81½	82	1,042	Ann Arbor pf.....	29	31½	29	31½	+4
14	14¼	1,495	At., T. & S. F.....	14	14¼	14	14¼	.....
28⅝	28¾	12,241	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	10	3,210	Baltimore & Ohio	10	11	9¼	10	+ ¾
13¾	14	1,180	Bay State Gas	14½	14½	13⅞	14	+ ¼
33	33½	2,322	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33⅜	33⅝	32⅞	33	.....
119¼	119¾	2,118	Brooklyn Union Gas ..	118	119⅝	118	119½	+2⅛
⅞	1	100	Brunswick Co.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
50	59	25	Buff., Roch. & P. pf...	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
52⅝	53¼	2,155	Canada Southern	53	53¼	52⅞	53	+ ¼
71	72	120	Canadian Pacific	72¼	72¼	71⅝	71¾	.....
19⅞	20	13,395	Chesapeake & Ohio....	19¾	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	12,525	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	88⅛	88⅜	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	6,877	Chicago Gas	98⅛	98⅝	97¼	98¼	+ ⅛
11	11¼	9,339	Chicago Great Western	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	10	1,209	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	.....
28½	29½	1,016	Chi., Ind. & Louis pf..	28	28	26½	27½	.....
87½	87¾	15,165	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	87½	88	87⅜	87⅝	.....
141¼	141⅝	8	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141⅞	141⅞	141¼	141¼	.....
117½	117¾	946	Chicago & Northw	117½	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
82	82⅜	5,698	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81¾	82¼	81¾	82	— ⅛
28¾	29	850	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	29	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	1,762	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20⅜	20	20	+ ¾
5⅝	5¾	700	C. & H. C. all in. pd..	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
38¾	39¾	200	Consolidated Ice	39	39	39	39	— ¾
.....	.....	50	Consolidated Ice pf..	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
84½	84¾	202	Con. Ice pf., ex div...	84½	84½	84	84	— ½
178¾	179	8,067	Consolidated Gas Co..	171¾	179	171¾	178½	+7½
116¾	118	585	Delaware & Hudson...	116¾	117½	116½	117½	— ¼
45½	46	975	Denver & R. G. pf....	44¾	46	44¾	46	+1
11¾	12¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	11½	11½	11½	11½	—1⅜
28½	29½	400	Detroit Gas	29½	29¾	29½	29½	+1
.....	.....	100	Equitable Gas	260	260	260	260	.....
15½	15¾	710	Erie	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	.....
37	37⅜	448	Erie 1st pf.....	37¼	38	37¼	38	+ ¾
20½	21	17	Erie 2d pf.....	20	20	20	20	.....
60	67	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1⅝
.....	.....	100	Flint & P. M. pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
35¼	35⅝	3,235	General Electric	35½	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	.....
4½	5	9	Green Bay & W. deb B.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
80	83	300	H. B. Claflin Co.....	82	82	82	82	.....
101¾	102	1,434	Illinois Central	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼	+1¼
94	98	50	Ill. Central, leased line.	96	96½	96	96½	.....
36¼	38	9	Illinois Steel Co.....	35	35	35	35	.....
8	8¼	300	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
31	32	150	Iowa Central pf.....	31	31	31	31	— ½
15	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	16	16	16	16	— ½
17⅜	17⅝	500	Lake Erie & Western.	17	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
.....	.....	175	L. E. & Western pf....	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	.....
70¾	71¼	440	L. E. & W. pf., ex div.	70¾	71	70½	70½	+ ¼
55	55¾	9,606	Louisville & Nashville.	55	55½	54⅜	55	— ⅛
93½	94	2,210	Manhattan Con	94	94¼	93¼	93½	— ⅝
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
.....	.....	20	Michigan Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	.....
24⅜	24⅝	800	Minn. & St. Louis.....	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
85½	87	225	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ½
55¾	56	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	56	56	56	56	+ ½
14⅜	14½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
34⅞	35	3,645	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	34⅝	35⅜	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	29¼	5,085	Missouri Pacific	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	26	— ⅛
23⅞	24	625	Mobile & Ohio	22	24	22	23¾	+1¾
167	170	205	Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169	+1
34¼	34½	940	National Lead Co.....	33½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
102	102½	491	National Lead Co. pf..	102	102½	102	102¾	+ ¼
15	16	217	National Linseed Oil ..	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
89⅞	90½	1,582	New Jersey Central ..	89¾	90¾	89¼	90¼	+ ¼
101⅝	102	800	New York Central	102	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
115	116	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf..	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ½
13¾	14	6	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
14	14⅝	510	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	+1
34½	35	710	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf...	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+ ¾
5⅛	5¼	9,711	North American	5	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
14⅜	14⅝	4,895	Northern Pacific	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅞	37,974	Northern Pacific pf...	42⅜	44⅜	42⅜	42⅝	+1⅜
16⅜	16½	1,970	Ontario & Western....	16⅜	16¾	16¼	16⅜	.....
63	63½	419	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.....	62¾	63	62½	63	.....
18¾	18⅞	1,570	Oregon Short Line	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
30⅞	31	1,660	Pacific Mail	31¼	31½	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅝	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	2,200	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	14⅝	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
53¼	54½	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	53	54	52¾	54	+1
170	171	450	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	170	170	170	170	.....
24	24⅜	5,310	Reading	24⅜	24⅝	24	24⅛	.....
51⅞	52	8,750	Reading 1st pf.....	52½	52½	51⅝	52	— ⅛
29½	30	2,010	Reading 2d pf.....	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
29	30	100	Rio Grande Western..	21	21	21	21	—2
50½	51	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1
4⅞	4¾	1,400	St. J. & G. I.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
39¾	40	1,151	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	39	40	39	40	+1
11⅜	11⅝	930	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+1¼
5½	5¾	12	St. L. & San Fran.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
47⅝	47⅞	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ¼
17½	17⅝	108	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
4⅜	4⅝	327	St. Louis Southw.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	.....
10⅞	10⅞	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
65⅜	66	1,070	St. Paul & Omaha	65¼	66	65¼	66	+ ¼
16⅜	17	490	Southern Pacific	16½	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	2,600	Southern Railway	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	32¼	7,851	Southern Railway pf..	32⅛	32⅝	32	32⅛	.....
7¾	8	702	Standard R. & T.....	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	25¾	2,745	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	26	26¼	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
.....	.....	50	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf..	80	80	80	80	.....
.....	.....	600	Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	1,850	Union Pacific	7⅞	8	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	3	500	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	180	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
62½	62⅝	1,115	U. S. Leather pf.....	62¾	63	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
14¼	14½	1,023	United States Rubber.	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
58⅜	59½	1,163	U. S. Rubber pf.....	58	59	57⅝	59	+2
7¼	7¼	873	Wabash	7⅛	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	5,435	Wabash pf.....	17¼	18	17⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	100	Western Union Beef...	83¼	84	83¼	84	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	3,554	Western Union Tel....	85⅜	86¼	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	920	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1¼	2	200	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
Sales.....		282,424						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r.	1891	97½	Del., L. & W....	157	158	N. Y. & N. H....	174¾	176
4s, r.	1907	111⅞	Den. & R. G.....	11½	11⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65	76
4s, c.	1907	112	112¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65			
4s, r.	1925	125⅜	125⅝	Dul., S. S. & A....	2½	3¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	33	34¼
4s, c.	1925	126⅜	126¾	D. S. S. & A. pf..	6	7	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
5s, r.	1904	113½	114	Ed. El. Ill of N.Y.	121½	122½	Nor. & West....	11	12
5s, c.	1904	114¾	115¼	E. L. I. & P. B'klyn.	110½		Ohio & Miss. 1st.	22	30¾
Currency 6s,	1898			Ev. & T. H....	22		Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Currency 6s,	1899	104¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf..	29	40	Ohio Southern.	..	5
Cherokee 4s,	1898	102	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....	120	125	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Cherokee 4s,	1899	102	..	G. B. & West....	30	40	Ore. R. & N.....	23½	24½
				G. B. & W., Deb.			Penn. Coal.....	320	..
Adams Express		152	156	A.....		50	Peo. & Eastern...	4	8
Alb. & Sus.		175	..	Harlem	315	..	Pt. Huron Ft. W. & C.	167	..
Alton & T. H.		59	60	Homestake	35	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	..
Am. Coal.		120	..	Iliff & Col pf.	5	..	Quicksilver pf.	1	2
Am. T. & C.		92	100	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	Quicksilver pf.....	7	8
Ann Arbor		10	11	Kan. & Mich.	6	4	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	..
Atlantic & Pacific		⅛	¼	Keokuk & D. M..	3	4	R., W. & O., ex d.	117¾	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		3½	4½	Kingston & Pem..	1	4	St. Paul & Dul....	22½	24
Boston A. L. pf.		105	107	Lackede Gas.....	20	30	St. P. & D. pf....	75	85
Buff., R. & P.		..	20	Lake Shore.....	191½	192	St. P. & M.	125	130
Bur., C. R. & N.		65	80	Lane & Bodley..	40	44	St. P. & Omp. ex d.	142	148
Capital Traction.		5¼	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	Sil. bull. certfs.	57	58½
Chi. & Alton pf.		162	..	Mah. Coal R.....	128	..	Sixth Avenue....	188	192
Chi. & E. Ill.		40	45	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Standard Gas....	113¾	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.		90	99	Man. Beach.....	5	8	Standard Gas pf.	125	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.		163	165	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	U. P. Land T....	6½	8
Clev., L. & W. pf.		30	40	Met. Traction....	110¼	112	Third Avenue....	151	156
Cleve. & Pitts.		167	..	Mexican Central..	7⅛	7⅝	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	25	28
Col. C. & I.		1	3½	Minn. Iron.....	55	58	Tol. & O. C. pf....	40	70
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.		1	2½	National Starch.	5¾	6¼	U. S. Express....	46	49
Col. Fuel & I. pf.		80	..	Nat. St. 1st pf....	63	65	Wells-F. Express..	106	110
Col. H. V. & T.		3	3½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	24	30	Western Gas.....	79¾	81
C., H. V. & T. pf.		15	20	New Central Co.	5	8	W. & L. E. pf.....	5	6¾
Com. Cable.....		172	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	89	90	Wis. Central pf...	1¾	..
Consol. Coal.....		38	..					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,740	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
6,440	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
1,250	Am. Sug. Refs..	137⅝	139⅜	137⅜	138½
50	Am. Tobacco....	82¾	83	82½	83
2,440	At., T. & S. F....	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
20	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
240	Balt. & Ohio....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	Bay State Gas...	14	14	14	14
30	Brook. R. T.....	33⅜	33⅜	33	33
1,300	Brooklyn Union..	119	119	118	118
2,650	Chicago Gas.....	97¾	98¼	97½	97½
1,880	C., R. I. & P....	82	82½	81½	82
6,570	C., B. & Q.....	88¼	88⅝	87⅞	88
3,200	C., M. & St. P..	87½	88	87⅜	87⅝
200	C., St. P., M. & O.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
600	Cent. of N. J....	99¾	99¾	89½	90
720	Ches. & Ohio....	19¾	20	19¾	20
930	Gen. Electric...	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35¼
2,880	Louis. & Nash...	55	55⅜	54⅝	55⅛
300	Manhattan	94	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝
940	Mo. Pacific.....	29¾	29¾	29½	29⅝
50	Mo., K. & T....	14	14	14	14
50	Nat. Lead.....	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
100	North American.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
40	Nor. Pacific....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4,900	Nor. Pac. pf....	42¼	44¾	42¼	43⅞
50	Pacific Mail....	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2,800	Reading	24⅜	24⅝	24	24
10	Reading 1st pf...	52½	52½	52½	52½
100	Reading 2d pf...	30	30	30	30
10	Southern Ry....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Southern pf.....	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼
40	Stand. R. & T....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Tenn. C. & I....	26	26	26	26
50	Union Pacific...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,030	Wabash pf.....	17½	18	17½	17½
1,960	West. Union....	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86
44,610					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Brook. R. T. 5s.	87¾	88	87⅝	88
25,000	Nassau El. 5s...	99	99	98¾	99
25,000	Reading gen....	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d...	29½	30	29½	30
$90,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$238,172,506
Gold reserve	143,878,369
Net silver	53,852,000
United States notes in the Treasury.	29,440,316
Treasury notes of 1890	32,077,936
Total receipts this day	817,225
Total receipts this month	37,958,263
Total receipts this year	37,958,263
Total expenditures this day	714,000
Total expenditures this month	48,851,000
Total expenditures this year	48,851,000
Deposits in National banks	17,299,042
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	262,820
Government receipts from internal revenue	484,856
Customs	288,403
Miscellaneous	43,965

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	216
3d week July.....	$8,636	$15,919	$15,704
From July 1.....	28,217	45,178	45,356
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	450	340	365
3d week July.....	$20,226	$19,176	$10,064
From July 1.....	57,301	52,881	27,734
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
3d week July.....	$76,242	$74,605	$60,008
From Jan. 1.....	2,420,772	2,292,048	2,243,770
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week July.....	$16,064	$16,922	$15,287
From Jan. 1.....	623,369	583,882	477,194
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,367	4,367	5,431
3d week July.....	$357,907	$356,654	$345,452
From July 1.....	1,092,655	1,200,599	974,923
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	643
3d week July.....	$56,700	$62,300	$72,400
From July 1.....	166,160	184,000	208,000
CHIC., MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for June—			
Gross earnings....	2,718,559	2,609,939	2,293,865
Oper. expenses....	1,624,777	1,552,054	1,145,478
Net earnings.....	1,093,782	1,012,884	1,118,387
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings....	30,486,767	32,081,828	27,335,369
Oper. expenses....	18,577,539	19,676,808	17,043,753
Net earnings.....	11,909,228	13,005,020	10,291,616
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings....	194,507	159,587	153,306
Op. ex. and taxes.	129,184	93,862	90,875
Net earnings	65,322	65,724	62,630
Other income	11,357	6,087	.....
Total	76,679	71,811	.....
Fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings....	2,006,501	2,028,298	1,827,598
Oper. expenses....	1,199,126	1,203,557	1,040,775
Net earnings.....	807,375	824,741	780,822
PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY and the PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON for June—			
Railway Company—	1897.	1896.	Decrease.
Receipts	$1,678,800	$1,778,294	$99,494
Expenses	1,047,440	1,038,497	*8,943
Net earnings.....	631,360	739,797	108,437
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	1,870,290	2,057,590	178,300
Expenses	1,921,142	1,993,120	71,978
Net loss	41,852	164,469	106,322
Reading Company—			
Net incomes.....	34,744	34,744	.....
Net earn's all co's.	624,252	839,009	214,757
Fixed charges.....	775,000	1,006,250	31,250
Deficit	150,748	182,759	*183,507
Fiscal year to June 30—Railway Company—			
Receipts	11,137,943	11,054,707	516,764
Expenses	6,594,319	6,930,790	336,471
Net earnings.....	4,543,624	4,723,917	180,293
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	10,836,350	12,592,352	1,756,002
Expenses	11,484,201	13,907,410	1,423,024
Net loss	648,041	505,064	*142,978
Reading Railway Company—			
Net income.....	191,712	191,712	.....
Net earn's all cos..	4,087,294	4,410,585	323,271
Fixed charges.....	5,425,000	5,643,748	218,748
Deficit	1,337,706	1,233,163	*104,523

*Increase, †Profit. ‡Surplus.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	Ft W & D C 1st	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
1,000..... 76½	12,000..... 66	7,000..... 24
750s15F..... 76½	6,000..... 66½	48,000..... 24½
10,000..... 77	Ind, Dec & West 1st	25,000..... 24⅝
600..... 76	5,000..... 104½	5,000..... 24⅞
1,000..... 76¼	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	20,000..... 24⅞
200..... 76	10,000..... 83	5,000..... 24⅞
4,000..... 77	Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	5,000..... 24¼
At, T & S F gen 4s	5,000..... 42	Oregon S L inc B, when issued
12,000..... 86¾	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	5,000..... 30¾
10,000..... 86⅝	10,000..... 78⅝	10,000..... 31
17,000s..... 86⅝	15,000..... 78½	Reading Co gen 4s
20,000..... 86⅜	10,000..... 78⅝	30,000c..... 83½
9,000..... 86⅞	1,000..... 78½	25,000..... 83¼
60,000..... 87	40,000..... 79	Rio Grande West 1st
25,000..... 86⅞	5,000..... 79¼	8,000..... 78½
95,000..... 87	10,000..... 79½	Rome, W & Og cons
500..... 87⅜	30,000..... 79⅝	11,000..... 121
140,000..... 87	10,000..... 79⅞	St L & Iron Mount 6s
Adjustment 4s	16,000..... 80	1,000..... 82⅝
2,000..... 55½	40,000..... 80¼	5,000..... 83¼
230,000..... 53	10,000..... 80½	Stamped gtd
20,000..... 55¼	10,000..... 80	9,000..... 80½
1,000..... 55¾	5,000..... 80½	St L S W 1st
9,000..... 55¼	10,000..... 80⅝	4,000s20F..... 60½
40,000..... 55½	Kings Co Elev 1st	1,000..... 60⅝
7,000..... 55⅝	5,000..... 48	St L & S F 2d, Class B
20,000..... 55½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000..... 115½
2,000..... 55¼	3,000..... 101½	St L & S F G M 5s
9,000..... 55¼	L Erie & West 2d 5s	5,000s20F..... 99
8,000..... 55¼	1,000..... 100½	20,000..... 99¼
3,000..... 55¼	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. assented	5,000..... 99⅝
27,000..... 55⅝	5,000..... 100½	10,000..... 99
10,000..... 55½	Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	St L & S F gen 6s
10,000..... 55¼	3,000..... 82½	5,000..... 113¾
100,000..... 55¼	3,000s20F..... 82½	5,000s20F..... 114
20,000..... 55⅜	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	St P, M & M, Dakota extension
45,000..... 55½	1,000..... 117	5,000..... 122¾
35,000..... 55⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
114,000..... 55¾	10,000..... 102½	10,000..... 93¼
10,000..... 55⅞	Mil & St P, I & D ext	St P & Sioux City 1st
26,000..... 56	3,000..... 137¾	1,000..... 131½
10,000..... 55⅞	Minn & St L con 5s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000..... 55⅝	7,000..... 105	2,000..... 60½
110,000..... 55⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000..... 60¾
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	18,000..... 86⅜	1,000..... 60
10,000..... 83	11,000..... 86¼	1,000..... 60¼
Brooklyn R T 5s	Mo, K & T 2d	5,000..... 60½
3,000..... 88	19,000..... 63¾	Scioto Val & N E 4s
6,000..... 88¼	4,000..... 63¾	2,000..... 82½
6,000..... 88⅜	6,000..... 63½	So Pac of N M 1st
5,000..... 88¾	52,000..... 64	9,000..... 104¾
5,000..... 88⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	6,000..... 82½	10,000..... 91
$4,000..... 114	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	10,000..... 91¼
5,000..... 114⅜	1,000..... 90	47,000..... 91¼
10,000..... 114½	27,000..... 90½	2,000..... 91
Canada So 1st gtd	3,000..... 91	Standard R & T 6s

LYMAN J. GAGE SANGUINE

The Secretary of the Treasury Believes Good Times Are Sure to Come.

MANY THINGS INDICATE IT

Klondike Discoveries Will Increase Amount of Gold and So Raise Prices, and New Tariff Will Stimulate Trade and Encourage Traders.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage reached this city yesterday afternoon on his way to Washington, after a short visit to New England, and went to the Windsor Hotel. He said he has no business to look after here, and will leave for the capital at 11 A. M. to-day.

When asked about the currency commission suggested by President McKinley, Mr. Gage said:

"It seems likely that we shall soon have quite a good deal of currency discussion and possible enlightenment. As the President has sent in a massage urging the fullest consideration of the question, it is probable that the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis sound-money conference will now appoint its commission to investigate the subject and submit suggestions for improving the currency. I do not know why this commission should not have been appointed long ago, but suppose it will be constituted soon, and begin work on its stupendous task.

"The commission contemplated in the President's message cannot, of course, be appointed until Congress gives the necessary authority. I think Congress is certain to do this sooner or later, but I fear there will be considerable opposition, especially in the Senate. If it had not been known that the introduction of the question would have precipitated a long debate, the currency message would probably have been sent in earlier. One Senator declared repeatedly that he would oppose the authorization of a currency commission until it was time for the Winter session of Congress. Under the present system of the 'privileges of the Senate,' he could have blocked the action of the chamber for months. It is a great pity the commission could not have been appointed at the last session, so that it could have carried on its extensive investigations during the recess, and made its report to Congress early next Winter.

What the Commission May Do.

"There is no doubt, I think, about the appointment of such a commission, and when it is created it will have a herculean task before it. I suppose its members will be divided into small committees to vist the chief financial centres, such as New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, and others, and investigate thoroughly the financial condition found in different sections and receive suggestions from the best-informed men of these sections as to changes and reforms in the present currency system. After this, I suppose, the body of the commission will meet in Washington to receive information and suggestions through public hearings. It will then prepare a report and suggestions of its own to be submitted to Congress.

"It is hardly necessary to say that the labors of such a commission will be of great value. They will reveal, as it was never before revealed, the financial condition of the country, and the varying conditions in its different sections. Based upon such knowledge and observation, the suggestions of the commission would command the most serious attention of Congress, of the financiers, and of the people. There would be furnished, at least, a solid groundwork of facts upon which a new currency system might be established, or that would justify radical changes in our present financial scheme."

Mr. Gage would not state his views as to what changes, if any, in the currency system might be suggested by the commission.

Asked about the work of the International Bimetallic Commission, he said:

"I have not kept myself fully informed as to its progress from place to place. It is still at work, and we shall know little of the results until it makes its report."

Klondike Gold Will Raise Prices.

Asked if the discovery of gold in Canada and Alaska would have any appreciable effect on the currency question, he said:

"It will necessarily have some effect. The large importation of gold into this country and the addition to the world's supply of that metal will raise prices to some extent. The more money we have, or the 'cheaper' money becomes, to use a Western expression, the higher prices will go. This will affect silver, also; and silver ought to advance somewhat in price. I am surprised to see that it is still falling. I do not think the advance in prices will be very marked; but I think it inevitable that the vast amount of gold being mined in Canada, and that will soon be mined in Alaska, will cause a general advance in prices. You may explain it by saying that gold is cheaper; but we will have to give a little more proportionately more of it than we do now.

"I do not think," he said, in reply to a question, "that there will be any trouble with Canada about the gold fields. England has always been civil about such matters. She has thrown open to the world her gold mines in Australia, Guiana, and Africa. I do not think she will make an exception in the case of Canada.

"The Treasury Department has been sharply criticised for establishing Dyea as a port of entry. It is true, if we had forced the Canadians from Victoria to land at Juneau the American ships would have got from $5 to $15 apiece out of them for transportation to Dyea; but we thought we could not afford to consider this little parsimony in the face of the privileges Canada extends to our countrymen in allowing them uninterrupted passage over 750 miles of her territory, and in protecting them while they are taking gold out of her own soil."

Effects of the New Tariff.

Referring to the new tariff, Mr. Gage said:

"It is too soon to say how the new law is working. Importers discounted its effects to some extent by bringing in large shipments of goods before the Wilson law expired. This will cut down the revenue we would have got under the new tariff. The Government is a loser to the extent of the difference in rates between the two laws. On the imports now coming in, however, we are getting decidedly more duty than we would have got under the Wilson law. We can stand the temporary loss, as matters will soon adjust themselves, and the revenue will be largely increased.

"I see that already a test is being made of the Treasury Department ruling that the new tariff went into effect at 12 midnight July 23-24. This question is now in the hands of the Attorney General, and a decision will be reached in about ten days. The question raised is: Did the new tariff go into effect Saturday morning, Sunday morning, or Saturday at 4:10 P. M.? The principle that guided us was that the law knows no fraction of a day, and, as the tariff went into effect on Saturday, it must have done so at the first hours of morning. At worst, the question can be decided shortly by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"Another effect of the tariff will be the return of better times. There will not be a rush of returning trade, but conditions are now stable, and this will be a stimulus to business. Industries will revive, and men will go ahead and make investments, because they know that the present conditions will endure for some time. I consider this as the chief benefit to be derived from the new tariff—the stability of trade and business conditions. This of itself is sufficient to restore prosperity; and I am confident that we are at the commencement of an era of good times."

Mr. Gage held a short conference in the afternoon with Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser; and Conrad N. Jordan, the Assistant Treasurer, dined with him in the evening.

Jersey City's Tax Rate $27.40.

The Jersey City Finance Board met yesterday to consider the tax budget of 1897-8. It did not complete its work, but it progressed sufficiently to be able to announce that the tax rate would be $27.40 for each $1,000. The Commissioners did not cut salaries, as suggested by Mayor Hoos. Although the tax rate has not been raised, the revenue for the new year, beginning Dec. 1, will be considerably greater than for the current year, the valuations of property having been increased by $1,200,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Joint Traffic Association Takes Action Which Will Result in Improvement of Rate Situation.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association had two sessions yesterday and the meeting ended. The official report of the proceedings was that the committees on East-bound and West-bound rates presented reports which were discussed and adopted, and as a result the rate situation will be improved. All important interests involved in the proceedings were reconciled and adjusted.

On the whole the result of the sessions of the board was quite satisfactory. As to details they will not for the present be made public. Chairman Depew appointed Presidents Thomas of the Erie Railroad and Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, and Joint Traffic Commissioner George R. Blanchard a committee to draft resolutions on the death of President Daniel W. Caldwell of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. The committee will report at the next meeting of the Board of Control.

LAKE SHORE PRESIDENCY.

Reported It Has Been Offered to E. T. Jeffery of Denver.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—It was reported here to-day that President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad had been asked to accept the Presidency of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Mr. Jeffery refused to discuss the report, but a Rock Island official said he knew that the post had been offered Mr. Jeffery, and that he had the offer under consideration.

Propping Up the Southwestern Ass'n.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Strong efforts are being made to save the Southwestern Passenger Association from going to pieces. As soon as it was known that the Rock Island and the Atchison were about to withdraw on account of the refusal of the Southern Pacific to become a member of the association the strongest kind of pressure was brought to bear upon that line to induce it to join the association. The Southern Pacific finally announced that it would be willing to attend a meeting to discuss the matters necessary to conserve rates. If the Southern Pacific should decide to become a member of the association the Atchison and the Rock Island will not withdraw, and the future of the association will be rendered as secure as it is possible for the future of a railway association to be.

A. C., B. and Q. Extension.

DENVER, July 30.—It was announced today semi-officially that the Burlington would extend its lines from Lyons, Col., the present Western terminus of the road, to Salt Lake City and Ogden, and connect with the Oregon Short Line and Central Pacific for all Pacific coast points.

The proposed route over the range is by the way of Left-hand Cañon and the Hahn's Peak region. This line was surveyed several years ago, but temporarily abandoned when the financial troubles came four years ago.

Resumption of work was decided upon, it is said, when the company's officials visited here three weeks ago.

Union Pacific Foreclosure.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—Judge Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul held brief sessions of the United States Circuit Court to-day in this city and Leavenworth, Kan., at which he formally entered decrees in the matter of the Union Pacific foreclosure for the districts of Missouri and Kansas. The decrees are similar to those recorded at Omaha yesterday. Judge Sanborn left immediately for Denver and will order similar decrees entered for the districts of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.

New Rule on West Shore.

The West Shore Railroad has put in effect a rule whereby passengers purchasing coupon tickets at stations where through express trains are not scheduled to stop can have the final train preceding, and tickets will be honored up to the first station at which the express train is scheduled to stop, where transfer can be made to the express train, on which tickets will be honored. Baggage will be checked through to destination from station at which tickets are purchased.

Del. and Hudson Not to be Leased.

Of a story that the system of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was to be leased by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, an official of the former said yesterday that it was absurd. He added that the only excuse for the story called a Vanderbilt road was that Chauncey M. Depew was a manager. Some time ago Cornelius Vanderbilt was succeeded by R. Somers Hayes in the Board of Managers.

No Manhattan Transfer.

One of the rumors disposed of as without foundation in fact yesterday by General Manager William J. Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company was that his company had reached an agreement on passenger transfers with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. No such plan of mutual interest is under consideration.

George Crocker a Director.

The Directors of the Southern Pacific Company have elected George Crocker a Director of the company, to fill the vacancy made by the death of his brother, Col. Charles F. Crocker.

A FIREMAN'S WIFE BURNED.

Martin Coleman Answered an Alarm and Found His Own Home Ablaze.

A blaze which broke out on the top floor of the tenement 201 First Avenue in the small hours of yesterday morning, though a trifling incident among fires of a great city, was notable for the display it occasioned of coolness and attention to duty on the part of a fireman who helped put it out. The man was Martin Coleman, who has been awarded the Bennett gold medal for a heroic rescue he made last Fall, and the fire was in his own home.

The room where it occurred was occupied by his wife, Mrs. Agnes Coleman; their seventeen-months-old baby girl, and Mrs. Coleman's aunt, Miss Mulligan. At about 1 o'clock a small kerosene lamp on the mantel exploded, awakening Miss Mulligan, who roused her niece, seized the baby, and ran from the room. Mrs. Coleman saw the fringe of the mantel lambrequin ablaze, and, forgetting the warning her husband had often given her, to "leave the fire burn and get out," she picked up an old garment and tried to extinguish the flames. In an instant the dress was blazing, and before she had realized it her nightdress was also afire. By this time the fire had been seen from the street. An alarm was sent in, and a young man ran to the rescue, extinguished the flames that were eating up Mrs. Coleman's clothes, and carried her to the floor below, where her mother, Mrs. William Mulligan, lives.

A few minutes later a truck from Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, on Thirteenth Street, dashed up, with Martin Coleman on it. Some one shouted, "It's your own house, Marty," and he bounded up the stairs, to find the fire spreading. "I saw there was no one there," he afterward explained, "so I calculated they must be all right. We went about it the right way, of course, and we had it out in three or four minutes."

Not till then did he look about for his wife and baby. Some one told him his wife was below, badly burned. He went down to find the information correct, and stood beside her while her hurts were dressed by Dr. H. Kelly and an ambulance surgeon, and until she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Then he returned to duty, and before 7:30 o'clock had answered another call.

Mrs. Coleman was painfully but not dangerously hurt.

Big Crowd Saw Little Fire.

Fire damaged the stock of A. Weingarten, glass beveler, in the two upper stories of the four-story brick building, 55 Ann Street, about $1,500, shortly before 6 o'clock last night. J. H. Ronner, cabinetmaker, who occupied the two lower floors, lost about $500 by water damage. The building is owned by A. W. Spear of 71 East Fifty-sixth Street, and was damaged about $1,000. The flames started in the top floor, from some unknown cause. An immense crowd watched the firemen at work and blocked all traffic until the little blaze was declared under control.

GIRLS SUNK IN A QUAGMIRE.

It Was in Hoboken, and They Were Cutting Across Lots—They Almost Confronted Death.

To be firmly planted to the very shoulders in a sea of soft Hoboken mud was the share of the Misses Mary Coster and Katie Van Dusen in last Thursday night's bad weather. Mary is sixteen years old, and lives at 333 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, while her companion is eighteen years of age and lives at 170 South Street, Jersey City Heights. In the adventure which befell them Thursday night they had a very narrow escape from death.

Nearly the whole of Hoboken was under water at the time, and the dreary stretch of vacant lots near the foot of the hill on Third Street was converted into a sea of muddy water and relieved only by small islands of driftwood, tin cans, and brush.

Katie had spent the afternoon and early evening with Mary. When it was time to go home Mrs. Coster bundled the girls carefully in sundry wraps and enjoined Mary to see her friend safely started on her way. Mary knew of the wild tract of Third Street waters, but thought she could easily avoid all of the channels and keep to the reefs and miniature islands.

"Let's wade through the whole business, Katie," she suggested, and Katie, although a trifle doubtful, decided to follow her.

The two girls, with bent heads and nimble feet, ran through the wind and rain, enjoying the little dash of freedom, until they came to the dancing ripples of Third Street. Hand in hand they went through the water, trying to follow the direction of the sidewalk. Their peals of laughter were echoed from the darkness that surrounded them and that hid the nearest houses from view. Suddenly the laughter was broken off abruptly, and the next sound to be caught sounded something like:

Kerplunk!

Katie had disappeared, and in another second the sound was repeated, and Mary's plump figure showed not above the waves that lapped incessantly the shores of the rubbish islands.

"Help! help! help!" and screams of fright came from two wet, straggly heads that arose from the water. The girls had struck a bed of soft, oozing mud and were buried in it almost completely. Gradually their own weights dragged them downward. The girls were still screaming and crying, when Michael McCabe, employed in a nearby coal yard, came to the rescue. With the aid of a policeman and a few planks, he dragged the girls about to safety away from the treacherous mud and saw them home to Jefferson Street.

Neither of the girls was any the worse yesterday for the experience.

Bath Beach Burglar Held.

James G. Reynolds, the burglar who on Thursday night attempted to kill James Ryan, whose hotel he was robbing, was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday, and held without bail for further examination. Reynolds broke into Ryan's hotel, in Bath Beach, and when discovered by Mr. Ryan, attempted to kill him with a sandbag. Reynolds escaped from the hotel, and when captured by Police Sergeant Frank attempted to stab him with a dirk. A blow from the Sergeant's nightstick knocked the dirk from Reynolds's hand, and he was overpowered.

For Stealing Electrotype Plates.

Harry H. Emmerich, a young man of Parkville, is in jail charged with stealing 800 electrotype plates from Edward H. Day of 1,236 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. The plates are part of a set of 1,216 used in printing a book, of which Day is the author, and Mr. Day values the plates at $60,000. The robbery was committed two weeks ago. So far but 149 of the plates have been discovered. A young man named Schrieber, supposed to be an accomplice, was also locked up.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence of one month and ten days, from Sept. 1, is granted Second Lieut. William M. Crofton, First Infantry; for one month, upon the expiration of his graduating leave from the United States Military Academy, Sept. 30, to Additional Second Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, First Infantry.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the Sandy Hook proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., at such times as may be necessary to witness the firing tests of the first twelve-inch mortar carriage, model of 1896, and of the first ten-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1896, made by the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymaster General, Department of Dakota, is extended one month.

Major Henry Jackson, Third Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, or upon the arrival of his successor, and will join his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

The following are relieved from recruiting duty at the stations indicated Oct. 1, or upon the arrival of their successors: Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, Albany, N. Y.; Lieut. Guy Carleton, Second Cavalry, St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. Montgomery M. Parker, Seventh Cavalry, Cincinnati; Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. George H. Evans, Tenth Cavalry, Pittsburg, Penn.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, New York City; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, Indianapolis; Capt. Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, Cleveland; Capt. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, Chicago; Capt. William T. Wood, Eighteenth Infantry, Louisville; Capt. Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry, Milwaukee; Capt. Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Philadelphia; Capt. James C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Nashville.

The orders transferring First Lieut. John L. Chamberlain from Light Battery E to Battery D, First Artillery, and First Lieut. William L. Kenly, from Battery D to Light Battery E of that regiment, are amended to take effect Oct. 1.

First Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from further duty at the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, Second Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Arizona Territory, and will join his troop on or before Aug. 15.

The army retiring board convened at Fort Wayne, Michigan, is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Wayne, Michigan, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The board will be composed as follows: Col. Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry; Major Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon; Capt. John G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William P. Evans, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Edwin F. Root, Nineteenth Infantry, Recorder.

First Lieut. James O. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to Col. Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination by the board.

Second Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., to take effect Sept. 21, vice First Lieut. Francis J. Koester, Third Cavalry, relieved.

Navy.

Pay Clerk J. Abbot's appointment is revoked.

Passed Assistant Paymaster P. V. Mohun is detached from the Bennington and ordered home. He will settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer S. Arnold is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Commander B. C. Tilley is ordered to remain on duty at the Naval War College, instead of returning to the Naval Academy.

Boatswain P. Haley is ordered to the Wabash.

Paymaster M. C. McDonald is detached from the Texas about Sept. 1, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, by steamer of Sept. 21.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. L. Heap is detached from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, on relief, and ordered to the Bennington.

Sailmaker J. Roddy is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Marion.

Sailmaker M. P. Barr is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. B. Dalley is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Yorktown.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Olympia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. Rothganger is detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Machias

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Upper West Side Lots—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Ottinger & Brother to a builder for improvement the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The adjoining plot of the same size, at the southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was sold by the same brokers for Ottinger & Brother to Michael McCormick a week ago.

Hall J. How & Co. have also sold for Francis M. Jenckes the plot at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 by 75.

William E. Callender has sold to Miss M. E. Moore three lots on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 25.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The property will be improved by the erection of a five-story brick and stone flat.

Randolph Guggenheimer has taken in exchange for other property from John W. Eisenmann the southeast corner of East Broadway and Pike Row, being numbered 229 and 231 Park Row and 66 New Bowery. A portion of the property given in exchange is the Hyde mansion, on Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Guggenheimer has also sold to William B. Eisenmann the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 150 East One Hundred and First Street, and to George McCullom the similar dwelling, 110 East One Hundred and First Street.

The Gen. Hooker mansion, at 58 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, purchased by Mr. Guggenheimer from J. Hooker Hamersley, has been sold, through Ferdinand R. Bain & Co., to Mrs. Gertrude Miller of this city for $16,500.

Mr. Guggenheimer has also sold to Robert McCafferty of this city sixteen lots on Lincoln Avenue, Poughkeepsie, opposite the Vassar College grounds.

Francis Crawford has sold to a builder for improvement two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100.11.

It is reported that E. J. King has sold the plot, 100 by 100.11, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The lower half of the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, was recently purchased from John D. Crimmins by Oppenheimer & Veith, and immediately resold by the latter to H. Morton Moore. It is probable that the buyer of the One Hundred and Twelfth Street corner is either the above-named firm or Mr. Moore.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Thomas Maloney to John Madden the five-story flat, 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. In part payment Mr. Madden gives two lots on Concord Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

John Peters has traded for M. A. Costello, with S. Wright, the three three-story flats, with stores, on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 75 feet north of Potter Place, each 16.8 by 100. The price is $18,000, in part payment of which Mr. Wright gives two lots, each 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of Grand Avenue and Buchanan Place; two lots on Aqueduct Avenue, each 25 by 100; one on Buchanan Place, and two lots on Burnett Place, near Barry Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth S. Lord, for $13,000, the three-story brick building, with stores, 431 Canal Street, and the adjoining one-story frame building on Varick Street, running west 20.6, by north 28.11, by west 1.5, by north 6.8, by west, north, and northwest, to an alley leading to Varick Street, by east 4.2, by south 62.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isabella H. Fisher, for $41,749 and $42,349 respectively, the two five-story brick flats, 487 and 489 Columbus Avenue, 27.6 and 27 respectively by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southwest corner of Gerard Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 17 by 75; Jacob Mussbickel, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $500.

No. 563 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 73; Herman Luessen of 565 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Wyatt Chester Jones of 625 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 131 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling with shop; G. W. Bishop, owner; C. Powell Karr of 70 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 85-91 Elm Street, to a one-story brick and frame storage house; estate of J. B. Cornell of 290 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Victor Bodin of Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Broadway, northwest corner of Nineteenth Street, to an eight-story brick office building, with salesrooms; R. and O. Goelet of 608 Fifth Avenue, owners; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 145 Varick Street, to a two-story brick store; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; Thomas Rae of 405 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 129 West Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick stable; William L. Kennedy of 35 Broad Street, owner; Joseph S. Haynes of 159 East Fifty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Gerard Avenue, to a one-and-one-half-story frame shop; G. Waegele, owner; O. Reissmann of 9 First Street, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Gerard Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and a one-story frame store; G. Waegele, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 30.

BATHGATE AV., e s, 205 ft n of 172d St., 25x95; James B. Ludlow, referee, to Isabel C. Phraner..... $10,000

BATHGATE AV., e s, 230 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; James B. Ludlow, referee, to Caroline C. Coe..... 10,000

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 96th St, 201.10 ft to 97th St x e 112.8x203.6x86.8; John E. Hubbard to Charles N. Gunn.. 1

COLLEGE AV, e corner of 171st St, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Anna M. Dietrichs. 875

DECATUR AV, e s, 235.4 ft n of Eclipse St, 25x90; John H. Eden and wife to Josiah Briggs..... 4,580

DELANCEY ST, 324, 25x75; Julius Shweitzer and others to Adolphus Ottenberg.. 16,500

DOWNING ST, 24; Laura Mayer to Nettie Bloom..... 10,500

HESTER ST, s s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x50; Michael Fay and others to John Kafka..... 1

LAWRENCE ST, s e corner of Bloomingdale Road, 106x75x irregular; George P. Ferris and wife to Oscar C. Ferris..... 10

LOT 331, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; E. B. Levy to Gregor Bertsche and wife..... 650

LOT 405, Block M, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Albert Bunney and wife..... 450

LOT 448, map of Van Nest Park; John H. Eden and wife to Louisa Muller..... 675

MONROE ST, 10, and 13 Hamilton St; Solomon Bachrach and wife to Julius Bachrach..... 1

PELHAM AV, e corner of Cross St, 50x83; Agnes Reynolds to E. D. Morgan Watermann..... 1

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Annie F. Vreeland to Venea Herzog..... 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Susanna W. Thorne..... 11,700

RYER AV, e s, 232.1 ft n of Burnside AV, 25x98.3x25x97.11; George E. Schmid to Tommazo Giordano..... 100

TELLER AV, n w s, 51.6 ft s w of 171st St, 51x115.8x50x105.5; E. B. Levy to Antonia Wife..... 1,950

THOMPSON ST, 141, 24.8x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Angelo Alpe.. 1

UNION AV, n w s, 202.6 ft n e of 152d St, 22.6x irregular; James McGovern and wife to Michael Reilly..... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 224.5 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x99.5x16.8x99.6; Annie C. Munroe to Helena Plitz..... 3,800

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 25.2 ft w of Greene St, 25x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Jeanne L. Taylor..... 53,500

1ST AV, 427; Mary Hays to John H. Voege 28,000

5TH AV, 2,185, 25x90; John Zoller to Philip A. Zoller and another..... 1

8TH AV, 2,299, 25.3x100; Andrew H. Sands to Jacob Spangenberg..... 26,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 100.11x100; August Oppenheimer and wife to Ida E. Moore..... 1

12TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 199.10 to 135th St x1.4x201 to 134th St, x23.1; Hannah A. Higgins to Wright Gillies and another..... 1

14TH ST, 506 East, 25x103.3; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Solomon Jacobs.... 12,000

18TH ST, 419 East, 25x92; Nani Happ to Samuel H. Stone and others..... 1

20TH ST, 134 West; Rudolph Gies to Hattie C. Gies..... 1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.4x80; John H. Kearns to Martha W. Morgan and another..... 1

39TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Smith to James Wilson and another..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Rosalia Kasten to Max Kasten..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x—; Thomas Dowdall to Henry E. J. Davin.

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; The German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward to Jacob Fleischhauer and others..... 26,000

73D ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Caroline Larchan to John Nemecek..... 28,250

75TH ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 125x95.7x126.8x116.5; Frank Kruger and wife to George E. Jordan..... 1

82D ST, 108 East, 25x102.2; Abraham Stern to Charles H. Dugliss..... 1

87TH ST, 128 West, 18x100.8; Wolff Endel and wife to Morris Gonsenheim..... 21,434

89TH ST, 446 East, 25x100.8; Hirsch Eber and wife to Caecilie Sternglanz.... 10

92D ST, 48 West, 20x100.8; Mary A. Mullins to Mary Muir..... 18,500

109TH ST, 124 West, 25x100.11; David Christie and wife to Augustus E. Bieser and others..... 10

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 100x100.11; Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, to Samuel Goldstein..... 18,000

119TH ST, 329 East, 20x100.10; Frances L. Williams to David Rosenfels..... 1

121ST ST, 64 East, 16.2x100.10; Clara Adler to Mary Gottlelb..... 11,500

121ST ST, 64 East, 16.2x100.10; S. Victor Constant and others, executors, to Clara Adler..... 1

123D ST, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; Anna A. Goodenough, as executrix, to John H. Skahan and wife..... 1,000

123D ST, n s, 286 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; Sarah K. Johnson and others to John H. Skahan and wife..... 1

125TH ST, 533 West, 25x99.11; Hugo Siller and wife to Mary Brandt..... 1

132D ST, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John J. Terrell to Nellie Terrell.. 1

135TH ST, 178 West, 25x99.11; Bernard Lenahan and wife to William F. B. Redman..... 1

136TH ST, 628 East, 25x100; Mary Brandt and another to Hugo Siller..... 1

170TH ST, s s, Lots 37 and 38, map of Claremont Heights; E. B. Levy to William J. Edwards..... 2,600

170TH ST, s s, Lot 35, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights; E. B. Levy to Henry Rennelsen and wife..... 1,000

170TH ST, s s, Lot 35, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights; E. B. Levy to Valentine Pressler..... 1,330

Recorded Leases.

CALHOUN, William, to Arnold Theller; 40 West St, part of store floor, 2 years.... $2,500

HAUSER, Bella, to Isaac Heilbrunn; Madison Av, s e corner of 107th St, 3 years..... 900—1,200

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Louise H. Reuther; 9th St, s s, 77.5 ft e of University Place, 21 years.. 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Helen J., to Ellen A. Wilkinson; e s of Trafalgar Place, (proposed,) 125 ft s of 169th St, 3 years..... $2,500

BOEHM, Katharine, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 422 7th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

BURKE, Martin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 10,000

CLARK, Adoniram and Edward A., and wives, to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years... 60,000

CRONKHITE, Elisha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 337 West 77th St, 3 years..... 25,000

DIETRICHS, Anna M., to Ephraim B. Levy; College Av, n corner of 171st St, 1 years..... 400

DOMNISCH, Herman, and wife to Colonial Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Lots 138 and 847, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, installments..... 2,500

ECCLESINE, Marcella M., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 15th St, 114.11 ft n e of Irving Place, 3 years..... 1,000

EDWARDS, Margaret, to Emma S. Potter; e s of Verio Av, 110.2 ft n of Opdyke Av, or 236th St, 3 years..... 1,600

ELY, Emily L., to Clifford W. Hartridge, corner 8th Av and 43d St, 1 year..... 1,000

EDWARDS, William J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 37 and 38, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights, 23d and 24th Wards, 3 years..... 1,300

FINCK, Louisa A., to Marcus H. De Wolfe; s w corner of Albany St and Greenwich St, 1 year..... 10,000

FRIEDMAN, Kate, and husband to Clara M. Dupuis; 15 Orchard St, 3 years.... 1,000

GILLIES, Wright, and Homer R. Gillies and wives to Hannah H. Higgins; n w corner of 12th Av and 134th St, 3 years.. 4,500

GIRDANO, Tommazo, and wife to George E. Schmid; e s of Ryer Av, 232.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year..... 550

GOEBBELS, Susanna, and husband to James E. McKown and wife; Lots 289 to 291, map in partition, estate of William Aden, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 6,000

GOLDSTEIN, Samuel, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 117th St, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 1½ years... 14,400

GOUSENHEIM, Morris, to Wolf Endel; 128 West 87th St, ½ year..... 8,434

GUNN, Charles N., to John E. Hubbard; n e corner of Boulevard and 96th St, 2 years..... 119,000

HILBORN, Betty, to Louisa D. Simpson and others, trustees, &c., of James Simpson; n s of 94th St, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 18,000

HORGAN, Martha W., and Fannie G. Slattery to James Bradley, trustee; n s of 33d St, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, demand 94,000

HUTSCHEN-REUTHER, Louise, to Charles E. Bigelow; s s of 9th St, 177.5 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 3 years..... 1,000

JORDAN, George E., and wife to Mary W. Pell-Haggerty; n s of 75th St, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 12,000

KEITH, Monroe J. and Louisa A., to Elizabeth Stark; s s of Summit St, 723 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 2,800

KRUG, Christian, to Jerman W. E. Beyrich; n e of 119th St, 320 ft e of 3d Av, 8 years..... 6,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, demand..... 66,500

McDONNALD, Joseph, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 27th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 40,000

MOORE, Ida E., and husband to August Oppenheimer; n w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 1 year..... 25,000

MOORE, Ida E., and husband to August Oppenheimer; n w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 1 year..... 60,000

MULLER, Louisa, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 448, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 800

MURPHY, John J., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Westchester Av, 176 ft s w of Concord Av, 2 years..... 2,000

NEIL, James, Jr., and wife to Joseph E. Heimerdinger; w s of Madison Av, 18.5 ft n of 113th St, 3 years..... 8,500

NEMECEK, John, to Caroline Larchan; 428 East 73d St, demand and 5 years, (2 mortgages)..... 18,000

NORMOYLE, Lizzie, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 9 and 10, map of portion of the Downing estate at Van Nest Station, installments..... 250

OLIVER, Helen H., to Abigail

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

3:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:45 P.M.; 7:25 A.M, 11:10 P.M.

LAKESIDE INN,—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN.—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW,—Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M, 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE.—Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE,—Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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Oriental Hotel

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T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Column.

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Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)

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J. H. BRESLIN,
C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

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PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.

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M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

Miscellaneous.

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Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
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Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

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50 yards from surf; 37th season; table the best; accomodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.

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Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

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Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Ave., New York.
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248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
do ..Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages, now open
Block Id., R.I. (C.E.Brown,) Manisses & Cottages
do .....(B. B. Mitchell,) Spring House
do (R. G. Lewis,) National Hotel, apply for rates
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up,
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Del. Water Gap, Pa. Kittatinny H'se, ap, $3 to $5
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philips Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro His
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La. Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do. (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Neumiller & Schaffer), Union Sq. Htl., ep, $1 up
do (123 W. 39th St, nr. B'way,) The Parker, ep, $1.50up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
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Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass..The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y...U. S. Hotel, a.p., $5
Smybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sheldrake, N. Y. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Prospect House
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1up. ap, $3up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y...Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Tunbridge Wells, (Eng.).....The Spa Hotel
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
White Mts..Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

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For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

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Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

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Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

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Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
CHERBOURG. PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Aug. 26, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, July 31, 4 PM Normannia, A'g 26, 10 AM
Normannia, Au. 5, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M. First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS .....Aug. 18 PARIS .....Sept. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon Circassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.00. Other Strs., $23.50.

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FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
La TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
La CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon

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Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Au.. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Dover—Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. AMSTERDAM....Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday Aug. 7, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Sept. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29, E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily, CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M. (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 81 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED, Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M. Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 188th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily. (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:25, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & S. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:

PERSONAL BAGGAGE TAX

Nearly $4,000 Collected on Lucania Under the Section of New Tariff Law.

TWO BIBLES ADMITTED FREE

Nearly All the Passengers Paid Necessary Duty Without Grumbling —Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Among the Number.

The Cunard liner Lucania arrived here yesterday with 499 cabin and 295 steerage passengers. She made a fast run, covering the distance in five days ten hours and nineteen minutes, and might have broken her record but for the heavy weather encountered during the first two days of her trip. Capt. McKay said he chose the northern route, which is eighty miles shorter than the southern, for the first time since he has been in command of the steamer.

Among the passengers on board were W. C. Bloomingdale, George Carlisle, John Lee Carroll, Philip Carroll, Mrs. Lee Carroll, Count A. Dessewffy, C. S. Baring Gould, R. Jaffray, the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston of Adelaide, Australia; Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John C. Phelps, Prince André Poniatowski, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt.

Most of the passengers had been warned of the action of the new tariff law pertaining to wearing apparel, and they were in a measure prepared for the inspection, but nevertheless some very wry faces were made when the Inspectors called upon the Appraisers to determine the value of clothing. Many of the fortunate or unfortunate possessors of more than $100 worth had to pay duty on the balance, and they apparently did not like it. Some swore that the clothing was of American make, and was bought here, and they were permitted to land them duty free.

One Inspector was puzzled over a two-hundred-year-old Bible in the possession of W. B. Mead, of Dodd, Mead & Co., who said it was a family heirloom, and he had just come into possession of it by inheritance. Appraiser Angevine decided that he could land it without duty, and rendered the same decision regarding the admittance of a Bible printed in 1814. The most heavily taxed passengers were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, Prescott Lawrence, and Prince Poniatowski, all of whom had much more than $100 worth of clothing. They paid the duty, however, without a murmur. In all, the receipts derived from duty on extra wearing apparel will foot up nearly $4,000.

C. C. Shayne, the President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, was on hand early to watch the operations of the new law, for which he fought so ardently, and expressed himself as well pleased.

Mrs. Vanderbilt said she had left Mr. Vanderbilt in Paris on his way to Switzerland, and she would stay here only as long as the health of her daughter, Mrs. Whitney, demanded. She would then return to Paris at once and join her husband later in Switzerland.

Prince Poniatowski, who is a resident of San Francisco, spent two months in London in the interest of a projected railroad in the Sierras of California. He said London was agog with excitement over the Klondike gold fields, and that many men were going to start for the mines by way of Canada. He had received the news of the rich finds from his manager in San Francisco, who had cabled for permission to send a man to Klondike to investigate. The Prince cabled back an affirmative reply, and is now very anxious to hear of the results.

Another passenger was Aurel Batonyi, who on April 28 last, together with George B. Hulme, took six harness horses over to England to compete in the English harness races. They were Golden Rod, Blazeaway, Great Scott, Ganymede, Cracksman, and Marksman. Mr. Batonyi stated that he drove them, single and tandem, in thirty-two classes and won thirty-five prizes. He attended the meets at Upley, Richmond, Newmarket, Southampton, and the Crystal Palace, in London, where he beat the two most famous English harness horses, Lord Bute and Lord Windsor, a pair which brought £1,600 at Tattersalls. The judges, said Mr. Batonyi, were all Englishmen, Lords Lonsdale and Lancaster and Mr. Galbraith officiating, but they were very impartial. The six horses are said to be the only American harness horses that have ever taken prizes in England. They are still over there with Mr. Hulme, and will take part in several more meets before they will be brought back to this country.

GRUMBLING ON THE COLUMBIA.

Passengers Knew Nothing of New Law Until She Docked.

There was much grumbling and complaining on the Hamburg-American pier, in Hoboken, yesterday noon, when the Columbia docked and it was found by the passengers they had to pay the new tariff duties. There were 143 first and 158 second cabin passengers. The thing the home-comers most disliked was paying the duty on everything over $100 purchased abroad. The passengers did not know the law was in effect until they reached the dock, and most of them had their declarations made as under the old law.

With the Inspectors were four appraisers from the Custom House. Many articles of jewelry, which were declared to be presents, were taxed by the Inspectors after the appraisers had valued them. One man had a diamond ring, which he declared he purchased in France for 310 francs, and for which he showed a receipt. It was appraised at that sum, and the duty fixed at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Another passenger had a lot of toys he had purchased abroad for his children. They were appraised and he paid the duty.

MAY STOP IMPORTATIONS.

Immediate Effect of the Tariff as Explained by an Importer.

Nearly all of the large importing houses in the dry goods district had goods on the Paris, the Umbria, or one of the other European steamships that reached this port last Saturday. All are watching with the keenest interest the developments in the Collector's contention that the new tariff law applies to all importations after midnight of last Friday.

Thomas Achelis of Frederick Victor & Achelis, at Leonard and Church Streets, said: "We received goods by Saturday's steamers and had them properly entered at the Custom House before the close of the business day. If the Government insists on collecting duties on these goods under the new law, we will pay under protest. Many other importers are in the same position, and if the matter gets into court it is likely that there will be a union of interests.

"From what I have read of the law, I am satisfied that the Government cannot sustain the position taken by the Collector. The language of the new tariff act itself is a contradiction of the theory that the act is retroactive. The language is, 'On and after the passage of this act,' and not 'on and after the day of the passage of this act.'

"Regardless of the disposition of this question, I think that the effect of the new tariff will be to stop importations almost entirely for awhile. Merchants will not order more goods in the foreign markets until they ascertain just how the new law is going to be construed, consequently no adequate idea of the effect of that law can be formed until next Fall. Meanwhile most importers have enough goods on hand to last them. It is my personal opinion that the higher rates of duty will cause a great falling off in imports in the future.

"In the diminishing of importations of foreign-made goods, the effect of the high tariff will be supplemented by the great improvements that have been made in our domestic manufactures. The Wilson law had a good effect on our home industries, for it stimulated improvements."

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Achelis were found to exist generally among other importers of dry goods. The point was raised by several of them that the close condition of the foreign markets at present was not favorable to importations under the increased rates of duty.

At the Custom House the statement was made yesterday that no protests had as yet been filed there under the new Tariff act, the liquidation of last Saturday's entries not having been completed.

Charcoal Omitted from Tariff.

It was discovered in the Appraiser's office yesterday that charcoal had been omitted from the Dingley tariff. Acting under authority given in Section 8, of the administrative part of the law, Appraiser Wakeman ruled that it was dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

REVIVAL IN DIAMOND TRADE.

Nearly $2,000,000 of Cut Stones Ordered from Europe—Dingley Tariff Satisfies Dealers.

Dealers in diamonds, rough and uncut, and polished and cut, are well satisfied with the new tariff law and are prophesying a big revival in their trade. Under the Wilson bill the duty on cut diamonds was 25 per cent., and on rough diamonds 10 per cent. Under the Dingley law rough diamonds are free and cut diamonds are taxed at 10 per cent. ad valorem.

So sure are the diamond men of the coming good times in the trade that within the past few days from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 worth of cut stones have been ordered in the European markets, and have already or will be shortly shipped to this port.

"The reason for the apparent enormous increase in the importation of diamonds," said Frederick Goldsmith of Ingomar, Goldsmith & Co., of Maiden Lane, this city, and Hatton Gardens, London, "is that under the Wilson tariff the legitimate importer had no opportunity to conduct his business against the dishonest competition of smugglers. Not 10 per cent. of the cut diamonds imported since the Wilson law went into effect paid duty, and although the consumer did not profit, the practice kept the honest importers from the European markets.

"The inception of the 10 per cent. duty under the new law is a rehabilitation for the trade generally. It places a staple value on an article which is used as an investment as often as it is used as a luxury.

"The new duty will drive the wholesale smugglers out of business inasmuch as, one way and another, it costs the smuggler at least 10 per cent. to handle his goods without taking into account the risk he ran. With those conditions, the smuggler under the new tariff has no advantage over the legitimate dealers. All stocks have been allowed to run down, and now under the improved conditions the dealers are replenishing. That is the real meaning of the big importations of diamonds announced.

"Intending purchasers of diamonds and diamond ornaments, calculating that with a 25 per cent. duty here the goods were surely cheaper in Europe, waited until some friend was going abroad and got him or her to buy there. Those same people can buy here under the new tariff cheaper than in the European stores, with this important advantage—every legitimate dealer in New York will give a guarantee with every diamond he sells. It is a practice of the trade that prevails here and in no foreign country. Then again, the American buyers buy only the best in the markets.

"Another reason for the big trading is the present price of diamonds. It is probably as low as it will ever be, and the demand is increasing. The large gambling in South African companies' shares is about over, and the shares are now near a legitimate value, and therefore the products of the mines are put on sale on an equitable basis."

"The tariff under the Wilson bill," said Sigmund Stern of Stern Brothers, "was a protection that did not protect. After we had paid 10 per cent. duty on the rough diamonds, we could not handle them any more cheaply than the illegitimate traders could handle the polished ones. And yet the consumer neither suffered nor gained. The smuggler, by reason of the precarious method of his dealing, had to buy at the highest and sell at the lowest markets.

"It was only the dealers who lost their legitimate profits in trying to meet the unfair competition. The present 10 per cent. tariff will knock out the smuggling and force a fair revival. With rough diamonds duty free, cutters and polishers have sufficient protection to give them an opportunity to do business. We look for a big revival and are ordering rough stones for our factories and customers. The general public, assured that there is no cheaper market for the polished diamonds, will buy more freely and with better results for their outlay."

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

Increase of $2,641,959.84 Last Quarter to Avoid the Increase in Duties.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Consul Mason, writing from Frankfort, in a recent communication to the Department of State, gives some statistics to show from what places under his Consular jurisdiction, and to what amount, German goods have been sent to the United States in excess of the amount sent last year, the excess probably being brought about by the desire on the part of exporters and importers to avoid the increased rates imposed by the new tariff law. The exportations by Consular places for the second quarter of 1896 and 1897 are given, together with the excess or decrease in the value of the goods so sent:

	Second Quarter 1896.	Second Quarter 1897.	Increase or Decrease.
Frankfort..	$1,130,250.06	$1,447,975.29	+$317,775.23
Aachen.....	302,806.43	609,564.71	+246,758.28
Hamberg....	765,783.88	140,682.89	+34,899.01
Hamburg....	1,435,787.47	2,115,883.96	+680,046.49
Cologne.....	673,533.90	651,559.92	-21,973.98
Crefeld.....	851,147.09	1,151,701.10	+300,554.01
Dusseldorf..	209,573.42	389,248.82	+179,675.40
Freiberg....	335,130.12	910,674.76	+345,549.63
Furth.....	459,393.25	641,812.66	+182,219.41
Kehl.....	478,880.48	304,190.19	-174,390.29
Mannheim..	836,542.38	919,949.31	+63,406.93
Mayence....	262,067.37	523,940.63	-2,156.74
Munich.....	140,128.22	202,102.14	+61,998.92
Nuremberg.	295,440.92	344,985.95	+49,546.03
Sonneberg..	780,429.02	1,191,344.18	+410,915.16
Stuttgart...	230,800.56	335,292.91	+95,667.35
Weimar.....	231,821.45	310,391.33	+84,569.88
Total....	$8,942,165.83	$11,583,125.67	
Net increase			$2,641,959.84

ASTOR HOUSE INCUMBRANCE.

New Move Now Probable in This Much-Contested Case.

Before Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, the motion of Callaghan McCarthy requiring Mayor Strong, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, and William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court was withdrawn. The motion was made on July 14 last, alleging that the defendants had failed to obey the mandamus issued by the Supreme Court in June, 1896, requiring them to remove the obstructions in front of the Astor House on Broadway, between Vesey and Barclay Streets. The trouble over the alleged blocking of the street dates back some time, and began with the efforts of David A. Doyle, who keeps a trunk store at 1 Vesey Street, to show his goods in front of his door. It was said that Callaghan McCarthy was not interested in the case, and that the motion was the work of Mr. Doyle. This could not be substantiated.

Elmer S. White, attorney for Mr. McCarthy, was seen yesterday. He said: "The motion made by Mr. McCarthy has been withdrawn for the reason that he found it inconvenient for him to proceed with the matter as it deserved. He yesterday instructed us to this effect. At the same time, you may say for us, that those incumbrances now existing at the Astor House will be removed if it takes ten years to do it."

All connection between Doyle and McCarthy is denied, but nevertheless the former had a great many things to say against the officials of the Bureau of Incumbrances when seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

The Secretary Pronounces Reports of Disorganization False.

F. R. Babcock, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, in an interview yesterday, said:

"I desire to emphatically deny the report recently circulated from St. Joseph, Mo., to the effect that the disorganization of the National Association is likely to ensue, owing to the indorsement, at its recent convention, of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. The St. Joseph association is the only local organization that has displayed any dissatisfaction with this action.

"Instead of there being any spirit of dissatisfaction, the organization, as a whole, was never in a more harmonious and prosperous condition, and never before promised such splendid results in behalf of trade and commerce as at present."

Difficulty of breathing, and all the alarming Asthmatic symptoms, can surely be relieved, and the disease cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

BUSINESS MEN AROUSED

Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association Has an Enthusiastic Meeting.

WORK TO BE PUSHED ACTIVELY

Trade Spirit Awakened in the South —Party of North Carolina Merchants Will Visit New York— Chicago Imitates the Merchants' Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the organization, at Broadway and Leonard Street. This is the first meeting of the board since the active, aggressive work of the association began. There were present William F. King, President; John C. Juhring, First Vice President; Charles H. Webb, Treasurer; John Claflin, William E. Tefft, and S. Christy Mead, Assistant Secretary. The Treasurer submitted a report, which was adopted, showing a cash balance on hand, and the Secretary reported that more than 780,000 pieces of mail matter have been sent out, in the shape of circulars, pamphlets, and letters, and that up to the time of making up his report there were about 550 resident members who had paid their dues for the year 1897. Of non-resident members, about 11,000 had been enrolled.

President King gave his fellow-Directors some interesting details relative to the work already done, and there was a full and harmonious discussion of the methods adopted and the prospects of the association. It was decided that hereafter a meeting of the Directors should be held each Tuesday afternoon, which the members of the Advisory Board were invited to attend, so that there might be a discussion of what has been accomplished and plans might be laid for future work.

After the Directors adjourned a meeting of the Advisory Board was held, with Henry Chapin, Jr., cashier of the Bank of North America, in the chair. Subsequently, George L. Putnam of Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co. was elected permanent Chairman of the board, Mr. Chapin declining to act in that capacity. In talking over the progress made by the association, each member of the board expressed satisfaction at the present situation and with the prospects. Each man pledged himself to put his shoulder to the wheel and help the good work along. It was decided to have the different trades or lines of business represented on the Advisory Board organized into sub-committees, for the express purpose of having each committee get new members in its particular line of trade or business, confining its energies to that line, rather than attempting to branch out indiscriminately. In other words, the members of the Advisory Board assured the Directors they would co-operate with them in every way possible toward adding to the membership of the association and extending its sphere of usefulness.

The members of the Advisory Board who were present at the meeting were Daniel P. Morse, Henry Chapin, Jr., Max Naumburg, G. Blumenthal, George Clinton Batcheller, Louis Windmüller, Daniel T. Wilson, George L. Putnam, George C. Clarke, Frederick Boosa, Samuel Ullmann, J. E. Nichols, J. Drew, Charles W. Colton, D. A. Tower, William D. Brokaw, David S. Brown, Joseph E. Austrian, Louis D. Gallison, Edwin J. Gillies, George S. Ryer, and William H. Barron.

Southern Merchants Coming.

Although the Southern Traffic Associations are not inclined to co-operate with the merchants of New York in enabling business men in the South to come to New York cheaply, there are indications that a large number of people from Southern States are arranging to visit this city within the next few weeks. A letter was received from H. C. Irwin of Charlotte, N. C., yesterday, in which he informs the Merchants' Association that he is making up a special party of merchants representing all branches of trade in Charlotte and adjoining towns, to come to New York on Tuesday, Aug. 10. Arrangements have been made for round-trip tickets costing $15 each, over the Seaboard Air Line, the Bay Line of steamers, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Irwin has issued a circular in which he says: "This trip will give the merchants of our section an opportunity to get into the Northern market at a cheap rate, and it will give all the people a chance for the most attractive and delightful trip of their lives."

Imitation being the sincerest flattery, the officers of the Merchants' Association of this city have reason to feel complimented by the action of several of the Chicago merchants. A "National Association of Merchants and Travelers" has been organized in Chicago for the purpose of inducing persons to visit that city, this Fall, and buy goods. Excursion rates of one and one-third fares are offered, and the merchants in the territory west of Illinois are appealed to.

In speaking of the great amount of work already done by the Merchants' Association of New York, Vice President Juhring said yesterday: "Our idea is the nail on the head when he remarked recently that if this association did nothing more than stimulate trade generally it would accomplish a great deal. This sentiment is reflected by the trade advices that I have received from different parts of the country. Our associated interest is not with the metropolis from Maine to California and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The mere fact of the newspapers throughout the United States calling attention to the work of this association and advising merchants of every centre to bestir themselves will be the means of bringing thousands of buyers who under other circumstances would never have thought of coming here."

Letters from Merchants.

Several additional letters of an encouraging nature have been received at the association's headquarters from merchants. Mr. Caldwell of Bill & Caldwell, in the hat trade, this city, writes: "I am thoroughly in accord with the work of the Merchants' Association, and think it will prove advantageous to all its members. The methods adopted by it will have great effect in inducing buyers to come to this city. Of course the fact that New York gets the new styles far in advance of any other city is generally admitted, and if it were not, the fact that all the big Western houses have resident buyers in New York, while New York merchants have no home in the Western cities, proves conclusively that if you want a thing while it is new you must buy it in New York."

Max Stern of Charles Levy's Sons is of the opinion that the only mistake regarding the Merchants' Association is that it was not started long ago. He says: "The Merchants' Association will bring to New York the trade due to it as the commercial and productive centre of the country. It is having, and ought to have, the support of all public-spirited merchants in the city, and, personally, I am willing to serve on a committee to secure new members in the hat trade."

Mr. Wechsler of Wechsler, Laufer & Co. says: "The benefits derived from the work of the Merchants' Association will be felt by other cities as well as by New York. It is not a monopoly of trade that New York claims or wishes. It admits that there are certain classes of goods which some cities can produce and sell cheaper than others, for various reasons. The Merchants' Association, by bringing forcibly to the attention of buyers that New York is the centre of production, and that it is the cheapest and best place to buy many goods, will also emphasize the fact that there are other cities which are equally entitled to the leading place in other classes. But New York will hold the largest share, because it has the greatest variety of interests and can offer superior attractions in many lines."

Mr. Maynard of Maynard & Co. says: "The Merchants' Association is a start in the right direction, and the way in which it is doing its work will be sure to draw buyers to New York."

Mr. Kahn of Kahn & Levy writes: "Of course New York is the best market in the United States for the largest part of what merchants buy, and I am entirely satisfied with the work that the Merchants' Association is doing to demonstrate that fact to buyers throughout the country."

Mr. Elchold of Elchold & Miller says: "I am greatly pleased with the methods of the Merchants' Association in its success in obtaining concessions from the railroads. It will ultimately do great things for New York, both in drawing buyers and in doing away with the railroad discriminations that hitherto have benefited the Western cities at the expense of his city."

Mr. Bonar of R. Bonar & Co. says that the Merchants' Association is working on the right lines, and that all New York merchants must sooner or later join in its support.

William B. Seignious of India Street, Boston, writes: "The merchants here are pleased to know that there is one city alive and up to date. This movement on the part of the New York merchants has made quite a stir in Boston among jobbers, and is talked about all over the State. Well, the more it is talked about the better it will be for the association. I think some of my trade will make up a party and come together."

New Resident Members.

B. T. Babbitt and Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co. have joined the association through the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. Other new resident members are: Importers—Frederick de Bary & Co.; Importers Wines and Spirits—Paris, Allen & Co.; Fruit and Produce Commission—John Nix & Co.; Wholesale Grocers—James G. Powers & Co.; Corset Manufacturers—James Bowers & Co.; Manufacturer and Retailer Hats—E. M. Knox; Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs—International Shirt and Collar Company; Manufacturers Furs and Braid Ornaments—A. Jacobsen & Brother; Polishing Materials—The Electro Silicon Company; Watches and Diamonds—N. H. White & Co.; Sugar Refining—The American Sugar Refining Company; Biscuit Bakers—Harris & Holmes; Paper—L. A. Mauker, Manager A. P. W. Paper Company.

LEGAL NOTES.

HORSE LEFT UNGUARDED IN THE STREET.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment secured by Henry Wagner, in a District Court, in his suit against the New York Condensed Milk Company, for damages to his bicycle. The defendant's horse, which was left unhitched and unattended in the street, and was attached to a wagon which had been halted nearly in front of plaintiff's premises, started forward of its own accord, injuring the bicycle which plaintiff had placed standing against the curb and in the roadway, a few feet distant from the horse. It was claimed on behalf of defendant that plaintiff's act in placing the bicycle in front of this unguarded horse, was contributary negligence on his part. Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion, says that had plaintiff observed the driver's absence from the wagon, when leaving his bicycle as he did, his right to recover might be open to discussion, but plaintiff testified he did not see that nobody was in the wagon. "At most, it was a question of fact for Justice Bischoff, who, "whether he should have ascertained, in the first instance, that the horse was under its driver's control; certainly it cannot be said, as matter of law, that such was his duty, for, indeed, he could have assumed that the defendant so operated its wagon that its duty to exercise ordinary care toward persons also using the highway was properly observed. That this stationary vehicle would become a thing of danger through the defendant's negligence was not for him to anticipate."

AGREEMENT FOR A TIME NOT FIXED.—George W. Everitt brought an action in the City Court to recover $1,309.65 from the New York Engraving and Printing Company, under a contract he made with the company in the Spring of 1893, by which he was promised that if he would secure it the work of Harper & Brothers it would pay him 10 per cent. monthly on all the work which it received from the publishing house. An affirmance by the City Court, General Term, of judgment for plaintiff has been sustained by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which holds, by Justice McAdam, that such a contract is valid, and bound the defendant to pay the 10 per cent. as long as it continued to receive the work. The Court holds that the agreement was not void within the contemplation of the statute of frauds, because it might consistently with its terms be entirely performed within a year from the time when it was made, although it might not be probable that it would be performed within that period. An action was brought in a district court for the [illegible]1895.] instalments accrued under the contract, and a judgment rendered therefor was affirmed by the Common Pleas, General Term, in December, 1895. The Appellate Term holds that that judgment, rendered between the same parties, was conclusive as to all matters, adjudicated by the judgment, which the parties might have litigated as incident to the subject matter of the litigation. "The defendant asks," Justice McAdam said, "how it is possible for it to terminate such a contract and rid itself of the burden. One easy mode would be to discontinue work for Harper & Brothers, in which case, as there would be no revenue from that source, there would be nothing to which commissions could apply. But the defendant cannot continue to do the work which the plaintiff originally influenced and at the same time rid itself of its obligation to pay the plaintiff for bringing it to them. This is a matter which should have been weighed by the defendant before it made the contract. It was in its power then to protect itself fully. Having failed to do so, it cannot now be heard to complain of its own indiscretion."

RIGHT OF TENANT TO REMOVE TRADE FIXTURES.—A lease executed by George B. Butler, the owner of certain premises at Croton Falls, Westchester County, of all the iron ore thereon and the right to mine the same, contained a covenant by William P. Shinn, the lessee, among other things, to timber the shafts, "which timbering shall, at the termination of this lease or any renewal thereof, be regarded by the parties as fixtures." The lease further contained covenants providing that, in the event of a surrender of the lease, the lessee would permit a re-entry by the lessor twenty days before the actual surrender, for the purpose of enabling the lessor to install pumping machinery to keep the mine from filling with water, and that the lessee would, if the lessor so desired, at the expiration of the lease or of any renewal lease, "sell to the lessor all the mining machinery, buildings, and other erections" upon the premises at a valuation, and that if such purchase is not made, the lessee shall have sixty days from the actual termination of the lease, or that of any extension lease, in which to remove such machinery, buildings, or other erections. In a suit by the Massachusetts National Bank and another against William H. Shinn, as administrator, and Mr. Butler, to foreclose a chattel mortgage given by Mr. Shinn, covering boilers, engines, and all other appliances and machinery upon the premises, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendant Butler, holding that the provisions of the lease indicate an intention that the mining plant to be erected by the lessee should remain personal property, and that the lessee should have a right to remove it, provided he exercised that right before the term expired, or in any event before yielding up possession of the leased premises; and the mortgagee of the machinery and trade fixtures acquired the right to remove them under the same circumstances. Where the lessee, however, failed to exercise such right, either before or at the time of his ejection from the premises for non-payment of rent, and no action to foreclose the mortgage had been brought by the mortgagee until four months after such ejection, the right of the mortgagee to remove the fixtures was lost. Presiding Justice Goodrich dissented.

SALE AT AUCTION OF WORTHLESS ARTICLES.—Edward S. Lewis and Frederick Walker sold at their auction rooms to Louis Ruben three lots of goods represented to be respectively mucilage, Turkish cigarettes, and a lot of sheeting, bags, burlaps, and wrapping paper. The fluid sold as mucilage, and contained in bottles, turned out to be colored water the Turkish cigarettes proved to be sweepings of Virginia tobacco, and the other lot of goods, represented as burlaps, &c., proved to consist of scraps and fragments piled up and covered with sheeting in such a manner as to deceive intending purchasers and to prevent them from examining the goods. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given in the Second District Court in Ruben's favor, in his action to recover the moneys he paid for the goods, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that the vendee, notwithstanding the fact that the goods were sold "as are," and that full opportunity was given bidders to examine them, was entitled to recover of the auctioneers damages which he had sustained by their false representations. Such a recovery, it was held, may be supported not only upon the ground of deception, but also because the vendee had not received articles merely of an inferior quality, but he had received articles of a different nature from those which were made by the auctioneers the subject of sale, and articles which had proved to be entirely unmerchantable. Persons will be liable for making false representations even in a case where they do not of their own knowledge know that the representations are false, as if they affirm as a fact that which they can not and do not know to be a fact, their liability is the same as if they affirmed as a fact something which they knew was false. The Court held further that where a person buys at a public auction goods which are wholly unmerchantable, he may recover of his fraudulent vendors the expense which he incurred in carting away the unmerchantable goods.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

WARRANT FOR MRS. M'KEAG

Miss Conkling Appears in Yorkville Police Court, and Magistrate Hedges Takes Action.

THE M'KEAGS IN ATTENDANCE

At Request of Counsel, Case Is Adjourned Until To-day—Court Insists that There Must Be No Circus in West Sixty-fifth Street.

Naughty little Tommy McKeag, two years and eight months old, with his prattling tongue has unloosed a spring of trouble that now effervesces over West Sixty-fifth Street until it sparkles with the ferment from the Boulevard to the North River. Bold-faced little Tommy, who, swinging his chubby legs on the area of the basement at 160 West Sixty-fifth Street, where his mother lives, on Thursday morning, lisped "Big Mary! Fat Buckshot Mary!" as Miss Catherine Conkling, niece of the late Roscoe Conkling, passed on her way from her home at 142 West Sixty-fifth Street to do a few errands. It was at heart another Tommy, who, scared by the august Job Hedges, City Magistrate, in Yorkville Court, yesterday, clung sheepishly to his mother's skirts and only dared to raise his eyes to covet the brass buttons on big Policeman Harris's uniform.

Miss Conkling in Court.

True to her word, Miss Conkling swore out a warrant against Mrs. William McKeag in the Yorkville Court. With her at the time were a young lawyer, Asher Mayer, who acted as her advisor, and Col. Hirsch of 158 West Sixty-fifth Street, who also dislikes the clan McKeag, and advises Miss Conkling. Policeman Harris was in court, and had something to say.

To City Magistrate Hedges, Miss Conkling said that she could no longer stand the annoyance of the children calling her names at their mother's direction. She said they rang her doorbell, sometimes broke the bell-pull, threw stones at her windows, and sometimes hit them, with disastrous results; hurled pebbles at her with a beanshooter, and in numerous other ways caused her a great deal of annoyance. Col. Hirsch volunteered the opinion that Mrs. McKeag was a general nuisance, and the young lawyer corroborated his statement. Then Miss Conkling edged in a word and said that Mrs. McKeag did lots of talking.

"My hat!" exclaimed Magistrate Hedges. "Can't stop a woman from talking? But what can I do for you?"

Miss Conkling thereupon poured out a stream of words, informing the Magistrate in the course of the torrent what he could do. Magistrate Hedges could not follow the pace. "Hold on a minute, please," he begged. "I can't understand you; you talk too fast."

Miss Conkling slowed down, and referred to Mrs. McKeag's propensity to talk about her.

Women Must Talk.

"But you women will talk," said Magistrate Hedges, "no matter what I do. You have my sympathy, but I can't stop women in front of me from talking, let alone when they are away from me. From what you tell me, this woman is a general nuisance."

"That's just what she is," said all three in one breath. The Magistrate then allowed a complaint disturbing the peace to be made out against Mrs. McKeag.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the case was called in the court. Of Clan McKeag there were Mr. and Mrs. William McKeag and Tommy, a very reluctant spectator, and of the opposition, Miss Conkling, Col. Hirsch, and Asher Mayer. The McKeag counsel said he had not had time to hear his client's story, and asked for an adjournment. Miss Conkling informed the Magistrate that her time was too valuable to appear in court again, and she wanted the case to proceed. Magistrate Hedges finally adjourned the case until 10 o'clock this morning. As a parting injunction, he said to the belligerents: "There must be no circus around there to-night."

Quiet in Sixty-fifth Street.

Apparently the admonition bore fruit, for the section of West Sixty-fifth Street in front of and between the strongholds of the rival factions was calmly serene. On the doorsteps pretty girls in hushed tones gossipped about the case with smart-looking young men. Miss Conkling's residence, a substantial brownstone front, from the window of which peeps a marble face veiled in mosquito netting, was dark. Miss Conkling quitted a neighboring doorstep to receive her caller, and after asserting to his advance that "reporters were troublesome chaps," with disconcerting emphasis informed him that she had scared the children away for one night.

"That woman," referring to Mrs. McKeag, "has been in this neighborhood only about six months, and she is always egging on her children to insult me. Her little girl is an impertinent minx, and makes me dreadfully angry. But I know it's her mother who tells her to do it."

Miss Conkling then mourned that one of her lineage should have to suffer indignities when she wanted to be at peace and good-will with all around. She is a white-haired woman of apparent refinement, and was much annoyed at the publicity given her name.

"I am going to move away," she confided. "My neighbors, most of them, are nice people, and we get along pleasantly, but I can't stand the neighborhood. Tenth Avenue is something awful, and I have been used to better surroundings. I am sure I don't know what induced me to buy here. I'm going to sell and go where there are not so many impertinent children."

Interview with Mr. McKeag.

The McKeags were grouped around a table talking. Mrs. McKeag is very sick, the caller was informed. William McKeag, the head of the household, endeavored to fill the vacancy. Through a half-opened grating he announced that his lawyer had given him strict instructions not to talk, and he was going to obey him.

"But I haven't got a dozen children," he said in reply to the reporter's noncommittal "Yes?" "I've got only three. Two girls and Tommy. I am sorry Miss Conkling has taken a dislike to Tommy. He is only two years and eight months old, and perfectly harmless. Why, that woman used to throw buckshot at the children when they played around her house, as you see them in the street now. That's why they call her 'Buckshot Mary.' And that Col. Hirsch has often thrown bottles at the little ones. They call him 'Jack the Bottle Thrower.' No, I'm not going to say anything. It will all come out in court to-morrow," and he smiled blandly beneath his black mustache.

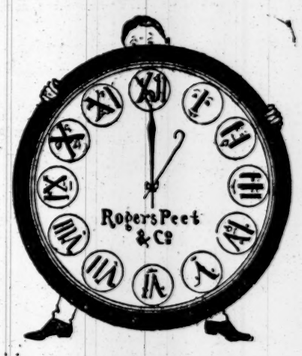
From an adjoining room came lusty sighs, probably from the somnolent lungs of naughty Tommy. Under a chair snored the dog, Methusalem, his toothless gums snapping at a cloud of dream flies. It was alleged that he was "sicked" on Policeman Harris yesterday.

Fraud Order Issued.

A "fraud" order has been issued by Postmaster General Gary against letters addressed to J. Dammann and the Ducal Brunswick-Luneberg State Lottery, in Hamburg.

Savarin Company's New President.

Capt. George W. Rand of Company F, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has been elected President and General Manager of the Café Savarin Company of New York.



Open till 1 o'clock, "then we shut up," says the umbrella.

For all hours of the day, all days, all weathers — clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DOES NOT OWN THE TRACKS.

Metropolitan Company Tried to Eject Third Avenue Railroad from Its Own Lines.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday the action of President A. J. Elias and General Counsel Edward Lauterbach in negotiating for the purchase of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad was unanimously approved. This action ratifies the contract of purchase which gives the Third Avenue company full control of the lines of the Dry Dock system on Aug. 23.

In connection with the acquisition of this property, a curious phase has developed relative to the East Thirty-fourth Street dispute between the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company. When the Metropolitan Company ordered the Third Avenue people to cease running their Boulevard cars over the Fourth Avenue branch tracks east of First Avenue in Thirty-fourth Street, the Third Avenue people determined to resist the proposed ejectment in the courts, if need be.

In looking up the history and records of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery lines, counsel for the Third Avenue Company found that about fifty feet of the tracks in East Thirty-fourth Street, over which the Metropolitan Company runs its Fourth Avenue branch cars, is owned by the Dry Dock Company. This short section of track lying just east of First Avenue appears to have been regularly ceded to the Dry Dock Company by the Harlem Railroad Company (which owned the Fourth Avenue lines) in a contract of compromise entered into several years ago.

"This old contract," said Lawyer Page of counsel for the Third Avenue company, "seems to give our people the key to the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry approach. The Metropolitan Company stands in the position of trying to eject us from our own tracks."

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company the statement was authorized that the officers of that company took no interest in the sale of the Dry Dock lines and had no wish to discuss any phase of it. The further assertion was made that the Metropolitan Company had not tried to buy the Dry Dock property.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Territory Embraced in It Reproduced in Wax for the Benefit of the Persons Interested.

Engineer Webster of the Department of Public Works made the discovery yesterday of a little colony of New York property owners busily engaged in studying a huge wax model, which practically put before them the territory in which is included the proposed extension of Riverside Drive over the lowlands of Manhattanville. Engineer Webster, who is at present at work on the plans or map of the new thoroughfare, found that this model enabled the property owners interested in the work to follow him in his surveys to the letter. The model was in the possession of Contractor Edward B. Jenks of 549 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. It showed the surface of the ground, the existing streets, the proposed new street, and the location of the small parks which will beautify odd corners of the property. It is about thirty feet in length, and, in the opinion of Engineer Webster, must have cost $1,500 at least. Even the gradings of the streets and the location of the houses are shown. This model was constructed for the benefit of property holders along the new road who are greatly interested in the work, and who are aiding the city all that they can.

Engineer Webster said yesterday that he had proposed to Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Controller of the Trinity Corporation, that it would be better to carry the drive on an elevated structure over the cemetery in order to conveniently conform to the law's provisions concerning the building of the drive. Col. Cruger was satisfied with the plan, and the drive will doubtless go over the western boundary of the cemetery. Across Manhattan Valley a viaduct will be built, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to a distance of about 2,500 feet. It will be 80 feet wide and between 60 and 70 feet high. The wax model is one of the most interesting works of its kind ever made in New York, and will materially aid in the work.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

Commissioners Inspect the Handling of Incomings Ships' Mails.

The Commissioners appointed by Postmaster General Gary to investigate the Department of the Superintendent of Mails at the New York Post Office held a short conference yesterday morning with Superintend

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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A Gutenberg Bible for America?

RUMOR THAT THE ASHBURNHAM COPY WAS BOUGHT ON AN UNLIMITED ORDER—ANOTHER COPY IN A PUBLISHER'S CATALOGUE.

It is not known definitely how many of the books in Part I. of the Ashburnham library were secured for American collectors. Those New York dealers who had representatives present at the sale which was so emphatically the bibliographical event of the year were in a taciturn mood recently when approached on the subject. Some of them declined to talk at all, and others said that their customers did not desire to have their purchases made known.

However, it is not believed that there were many orders from this side of the water. The Greek and Latin classics formed a large part of Lord Ashburnham's library, and, as is well known, beyond having one or two choice copies of certain authors, collectors in this country do not favor the classics. And, then, too, it is possible that the lively bidding at the sale disposed effectually of the few orders from American bidders. New York, of course, is as good an auction place as London, but one may doubt whether some of the books would have sold as well here.

The prize of the collection, the magnificent Gutenberg Bible, which has been described at length in recent issues of the Review of Books and Art, passed into the possession of Bernard Quaritch, who is always the most prominent figure in London sales. It would be interesting to know whether he bought the Bible for a customer or for himself. Will it be announced soon that he secured it for a bibliophile, English or American, or will he catalogue it shortly in "A Rough List of Recent Purchases?"

The writer is informed that the former is the case, and that the Bible has certainly come to the United States. Mr. Quaritch, it is said, had for the book an absolutely unlimited bid from a New York collector of famous good taste and liberality—one who would regard the £4,000 paid for it as a reasonable sum. A few weeks, perhaps, and then the truth of this report will be proved.

In his "Examples of the Art of Bookbinding," a catalogue issued in January of this year, Mr. Quaritch advertised for sale another copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the existence of which was apparently unknown to Fitzgerald or to Dziatzko, when he made his exhaustive comparison of the accessible copies of the Mentz and the Bemberg Bibles. This copy was on paper, and in good condition. Oddly enough, it was quoted at £4,000—the sum paid for the vellum copy last June, which was immeasurably the more valuable.

The catalogue, which announced the book as the "Mazarin Bible," gave a careful collation of it. It was described further in this manner:

"A complete and very fine copy of the first issue of the book, divided into two volumes, folio, 641 leaves in double columns, (with forty lines to each column of the first nine pages, forty-one on the tenth, and forty-two throughout the rest of the book.")

In 1471 (and even before that date, it is thought,) the Bible belonged to Johann Vlyegher, a perpetual beneficed priest in Utrecht Cathedral. At the end of each volume was a testamentary declaration signed by "Johannes Roberi," public notary of Utrecht, that Vlyegher had, in his presence, and before two witnesses, bequeathed "these two volumes of the whole Bible, printed and written down," to be chained for all time in the Convent of St. Mary, at Zurae, near Amersford. The declaration was dated from the residence of the priest, and it would seem that he was then dying. This lends a peculiar interest to the volumes, and makes one desirous of tracing their after history.

At the end of each volume there was also a leaf added, which gave a fac simile of the two famous inscriptions in the copy now in the Royal Library, Paris, from which it was first made known by De Bure that this was the Bible of 1450-55. The volumes were in blue morocco, and the binder, Mr. Quaritch suggested, was probably Thouvenin.

A Treasure in a Tobacco Shop.

From The London Chronicle.

An enthusiastic bibliophile entered a humble East-end tobacco shop at the end of last week in order to be directed to a street in the vicinity he wished to find, when he was horrified to perceive the proprietress tearing wrappers from a black-letter book. He snatched the mutilated volume from her, and found that it was the "Goode Huswife's Jewell," published in the reign of Elizabeth. He eagerly bid a shilling for the book, and his offer was accepted. The shopkeeper, who explained that she had bought the treasure from an itinerant waste paper merchant, had just commenced to tear it up. Only three leaves were missing, and she fortunately remembered who had got them. On a promise to give the owners a pint of beer each the missing sheets were speedily recovered, but the flyleaf, which was handed to a navvy with a penn'orth of Irish roll, had a narrow escape, as the man, when communicated with, had twisted it into a spill for the purpose of lighting his pipe. The gentleman has now the "Huswife's Jewell" complete, and there is no happier bookworm in London.

Prices for Violins.

What will an undoubted Stradivarius in good order fetch?

Some time ago the sale of a Strad in London was noticed in these columns, and the price paid for it was £610. At that time there appeared a short article in London Truth stating that £610 was "a record price." This is not the case, because some years before a Strad was sold for £860 at auction. But though a price for a violin when knocked down to the highest bidder at an auction is a fair test of its value, this may not be invariably the case. Special instruments from their association do bring higher prices. A correspondent writing to London Truth states that he declined £1,000 offered him by a dealer for a Joseph Guarnerius.

Yarns about violins are innumerable. There is a romance in which a fiddle figures. The instrument is being played on by one of the characters. He is a clever performer, but his violin is not of the best and barely responds. It is wanting in sonority and purity, though its sounds have, of course, fascinated a young woman the performer loves. The fiddler has a rival, who determines to kill him, and he makes a lunge at the fiddler with his stiletto. The blow misses the man, and the dagger is left quivering in the violin. The attempted assassin "foiled," of course, retires in disgust. When the steel blade is taken from the fiddle that violin is found to be wonderfully improved—in fact, for sweetness and depth of sound it is unapproachable.

One story Truth repeats is of a Stock Exchange millionaire who pays a prodigious price for a superb old Cremonese violin and then sends it to the furniture mender to be scraped, varnished, and put into shape.

Collectors of books, or pictures, or fiddles, when they learn that a brother faddist is at the point of death wonder when his property will be put up for sale. There is something cruel in a story of this kind:

"An amateur who possessed a very fine Joseph Guanerius had the misfortune to seriously injure his arm in a railway accident and was conveyed to a hospital, where the arm was amputated. Within twenty-four hours he was visited by a well-known dealer, and on approching the bedside of the hapless amateur, who probably suspected the dealer's disinterested anxiety, he was waved off by the invalid's remaining arm with the remark, 'I won't sell my violin.'"

Something similar to this London advertisement is not uncommon in the United States:

"Stradivarius violins, authentic. Label, 'Antonius Stradivarius, fecit A. D. 1716.' Each with case, bow, and resin complete. New, £2; second hand, £1 10s. Sent on approval. Apply, &c."

An offer to throw in the resin with the Stradivarius for $10 is very taking.

Verdi's Health Not Bad.

A correspondent of Le Figaro in Milan writes as follows concerning the recent reports of the ill health of Verdi, the composer:

"Verdi has just given in person a denial of the false reports that have arisen concerning the state of his health. After he had arrived in Milan, coming here for the waters of Montecatini, he accepted an invitation to visit at the home of the well-known music publisher, Signor Ricordi. One evening at a small musicale he asked one of the guests, the prima donna Stolz, if, 'in order to give a proof of the excellent state of his health,' she would not sing with him the love duet in 'Othello.' And, to the astonishment and joy of those present the old maestro sang the duet to the very end, an amazing feat at eighty-five years of age."

Verdi will be eighty-five years old on Oct. 13, and preparations are being made in all the large cities of Europe, including the German capital, to produce on that day, in honor of the maestro, his first opera, "Il Conte di Bonifacio."

Jose and Zola.

M. Victor Jose has dedicated to Emile Zola, "portedrapeau du mouvement réaliste de ce siècle," his new book, entitled "La Tribu d'Isidore," which is "the first volume of a series of novels, all of which will form the history of a Hebrew family, setting out to conquer Europe, &c." M. Jose has already to his credit a couple of foolish romances—"Demimonde des Jeunes Filles" and "Soeurs Vachette"—but this is his first essay upon the sociologic-naturalistic grounds of the author of "Rome" and "La Terre."

Another Goncourt Medallion.

Alphonse Daudet, in company with the friends of Edmond de Goncourt, went to the Cemetery of Montmartre, Paris, on July 16, the anniversary of the death of the French writer, and placed on the tomb of the de Goncourts a medallion in bas relief of Edmond by the side of that of Jules, which was placed there several years ago. The medallions, which are of bronze, are the work of the sculptor Lenoir.

Duse's Receipts in Paris.

The receipts at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, Paris, during the engagement of Mme. Duse averaged about $2,113 a night. For the different performances and plays they were as follows:

	Francs.
June 1, "Dame aux Camélias"	9,954
June 3, "Dame aux Camélias"	10,802
June 7, "Magda"	10,385
June 15, "Locandiera. Songe d'un Matin de Printemps"	10,014
June 17, "Locandiera," Songe	10,725
June 19, "Dame aux Camélias"	10,503
June 24, "Dame aux Camélias"	9,833
June 26, "Magda"	10,688
June 28, "Dame aux Camélias"	8,917
June 30, "Femme de Claude, Cavalleria"	14,043
The total receipts	105,954

A Tragedy by d'Annunzio.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the fashionable Italian novelist and dramatist, has just finished a tragedy entitled "The City of Death." It has only four acts, and four dramatis personae: two men and two women. It will be brought out in October at the Theatro Costanzi, Rome, by the following cast: Eleonora Duse, Tina de Lorenzo, and the men's parts taken by Ando and Ermete Zacconi.

Max Muller's Boyhood.

HE WRITES OF A LITTLE GERMAN STATE AND OF ROYALTIES.

Max Müller in Cosmopolis drifts naturally into "royalties," for the Jubilee period carries him fairly into the swim. He begins by making a nice distinction between royalty, that bedecked personage, hatted with a crown, who habitually wields a sceptre, and the lesser privileged personages. Max Müller has been thrown in with Grand Dukes, Dukes, Princes, Landgraves, Electors, &c. The "&c." here really seems promiscuous, quite undignified, with no savor of omnipotence about it.

Max Müller would have us believe that even sovereigns are human beings, and that they have just the same foibles as the commoner herd. "Of course," he writes, "there are differences among royalty as well as among commonalty. Some sovereigns have become so accustomed to the daily supply of the cheapest flattery that the slightest divergence from the tone of the courtiers is apt to startle or offend them. Still, most human beings like fresh air."

Have we caste in the United States? If you read Mr. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin in The Nineteenth Century for July you will be pretty well satisfied that we are so blessed. He will inform you, referring to the United States, "that the highest social set is probably nearer to a state of crystallization than any other." Just you give a stock, or a beef, or sugar, or coal, or an oil baron a piece of your mind, and, as with the King when his courtiers rub him against his august grain, the American noble will be highly irritated.

How neatly Max Müller handles his ecclesiastical acquaintances who have been English Archbishops or Bishops. That excellent man Arthur Stanley was a Dean.

"If he had been what he ought to have been, Archbishop of Canterbury, he would never have ceased to be A. P. Stanley, his chuckle would have always been just the same, and if his admirers had presented him with a mitre and crosier, he would probably have put the mitre on his head sideways and said to his friends what another Bishop is reported to have said on a similar occasion, 'Thank you, my friends, but a new hat and an alpaca umbrella would have been more useful than a mitre and a crosier.'"

Think of the possibilities of an American Bishop saying such things, or even of chuckling!

There are many different ways of wearing a crown. There were two Kings, Henry VI. of France and Charles II. of England, who wore their crowns very much awry. Peter the Great, according to Mr. Waliszewski, seems to have preferred a Dutch seaman's cocked hat—that is, if head covering were cocked during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. But, says Max Müller, "some of them ("these yere Kings," he means,) with all their dignity manage to hide their crown in every-day life. Others seem always conscious that it is there, and that they must not condescend to bow, lest it should tumble from their head." Is it some long past potentate found in the Rig Veda Max Müller here describes, or is it the War Lord of Prussia?

You really cannot tell certainly whether the writer of this delightful paper about "Royalties" is exactly serious or not in his love for little Princelets. It was at Dessau, Max Müller's native town, where he first came into contact with the Duke who shaped the destinies of his monarchical parish. Consult the Almanach de Gotha (1881) and you will find "Anhalt" called a "Monarchie Constitutionelle et Hereditaire.' Among the Court officers there is a Grand Veneur, a Grand Ecuyer, and the Duke and the Duchess have their distinctive flunkies; but you will notice, however, that in the military staff, as an aide de camp to his loftiness, there is a very much alive Prussian Captain, and that means ever so much. But Max Müller tells of his boyhood. Germany was not then Prussian.

"Much has been written to ridicule the small German Princes and their small Courts, and it cannot be denied that the etiquette kept up by the courtiers and the nobility in some of the small capitals of Germany is ludicrous in the extreme."

Carlyle, in a certain way, started a Homeric guffaw when describing his hero, Fritz, and Thackeray helped in no small way toward making their transparencies ridiculous. We have in novels endless descriptions of Kings and Queens and high Court dignitaries, generally belonging to a past period, and the daintiest of them all is Alfred de Musset's "Fortunio," and the happiest of the modern transcriptions is to be read in a romance of Berthold Auerbach's.

Anhalt Dessau was a minute country, "so small that on one occasion a troublesome political agitator who had been expelled from the Duchy threatened to throw stones and break the Duke's windows as soon as he had crossed the frontier." Dessau, with its 12,000 inhabitants, was the capital, and from 1817 to 1871 Leopold Friedrich was the Duke. There was no Constitution, and the Duke did exactly as he pleased. He made his own appointments, levied what taxes he wanted, and for all that Leopold Friedrich was as good as gold, and "a splendid example of uprightness, fairness, and justice."

"Honneur oblige" must have been the Duke's device, for he prided himself on his lineage. "The Hohenzollern and Hohenstaufen were but of yesterday compared with the glorious ancestors of the Ascanian Princes," for the pedigree came down straight from Albrecht the Bear, who flourished in 1134. Everything seems to have centred around the Duke, and naturally Leopold Friedrich and the Duchess "were the little gods of Dessau." All depended on them, for "everything, such as theatre, concerts, or any public amusement, had to be provided out of the private purse." Max Müller, but for delving into philology and sun myths, might have been a Kenneth Grahame, so prettily does he tell us of his child days:

"To us children * * * the Duke, the Duchess, and all the members of the ducal family were something quite different from the rest of the world. * * * When their carriage passed through the streets everybody stood still, took off his hat, and remained bareheaded till they had passed. * * * Even as boys at school we felt a pride in our Duke, and though we knew scraps only of the glorious history of his ancestors, we knew how they had borne the brunt of the battle in all the great episodes of the history of Germany."

Most of us recall what a grand figure was the "Alte Dessauer" as Carlyle has painted him, in his "Life of Frederick the Great." It may have been that Frederick at first resented the tutelage of one who was a master in the art of war, but when the "Alte Dessauer" stormed the Kesselsdorf Heights then Fritz quite melted, for, after the fight, he just hugged his old General and in full sight of the whole army.

"What would Germany have been without its small Courts?" Can one liken them to the old monasteries where the lamp of culture never was extinguished? But they were hardly monasteries, nor were they places of refuge for pious men and women. Ways and manners were very shocking at times in these little German Courts, and Versailles was imitated, without the French refinement or the gilded gloss of it. As Max Müller wrote it: "Without a Duke Charles Augustus of Weimar there probably would have been no Wieland, no Herder, no Goethe, and no Schiller." There were certainly some fools who ruled over petty States, and of august stupidities was an "Anhalt Bernburg," who behaved as if bereft of reason. This Duke of Bernburg wanted to indulge in wild boar hunting, but unfortunately there were no tuskers in his little country. "He summoned his Prime Minister and told him, 'I must have wild boars in my forests. Turn out a herd of pigs; they will do quite as well.'" Now, strange to say, in time atavism probably coming into play, those porkers

having been allowed to range at will, became quite fierce, and so the Duke could invite guests to an occasional pig hunt.

When 1848 came, notwithstanding the paternal ways of Leopold, there was trouble in the streets of Dessau. "Even Dukes and Duchesses were hustled then," quaintly remarks Max Müller. The Duke stood it all, but it killed the Duchess. When matters were settled the Duke came out of the turmoil with flying colors. The three little duchies, Anhalt Dessau, Cöthen, and Bernburg, were united. The Duke, who was a Serene Highness, (Durchlaucht,) gained a step, and was an entire Highness, (Hoheit.)

Good-natured as was the Hoheit, he would not put up with any nonsense. Fond of hunting, "he knew every tree, every stone, every road." Now, not far from Dessau there was a big boulder, which had been dropped there during the glacial age. It was a landmark. Fancy the anger of the old Duke when one day he missed his favorite boulder! It was clean gone. Then in a rage his Hoheit summoned the village authorities. The head man told how there had been a road which wanted mending, and the boulder, being convenient, it had been blasted and the stone used.

"The Duke declared that it was his stone; that they had no right to touch it, and that they must replace it. That was, of course, an impossibility. * * * The peasants had to go searching all over the neighborhood, till at last they found two similar boulders, not quite so large as the original stone of offense, still large enough to cause them much trouble and expense in transferring them to their village. This was their punishment, and from it there was no appeal. The two new stones may be seen in a public park near Dessau, dedicated to the memory, one of Bismarck, the other of Moltke."

Stevenson as a Professor.

CANDIDATE FOR A CHAIR AT EDINBURGH IN 1881—LETTERS WRITTEN IN COMMENDATION OF HIM.

J. C. Webster writes from Montreal to The Critic an interesting account of Robert Louis Stevenson's unsuccessful candidacy for the post of Professor of History and Constitutional Law at Edinburgh University, an incident in his life that is little known. Stevenson was then living at Kinnaird Cottage, Pitlochry, Perthshire, where he wrote "Thrawn Janet" and "The Merry Men" and projected a volume of bogie stories in collaboration with his wife. In trying to obtain a position in a Scottish university, Mr. Webster explains that it is necessary to collect testimonials from persons of prominence at home and abroad, who are qualified to speak in regard to the candidate's capabilities or standing. The testimonials are bound in the form of a pamphlet, and copies are distributed among those who have the power of filling the vacancy. Stevenson, following the traditional plan, at once wrote to his influential friends. Most of them had already pledged themselves to other applicants. But he managed to obtain a few testimonials. As they arrived by the post, Stevenson used to say that it was as good as reading over one's own obituary notices to read these letters. Mr. Webster possesses one of the original copies of the testimonials. Leslie Stephen wrote as follows:

"I have been familiar with Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's writings for several years. Some of them have appeared in The Cornhill Magazine, of which I am the editor. I have great pleasure in giving my opinion that they show very remarkable literary talent, and that I know of no writer of Mr. Stevenson's standing of whose future career I entertain greater expectations. Although I have not had any opportunity of forming a judgment of Mr. Stevenson's more special qualifications for a Chair of History, I know that he has paid attention to the history of Scotland, and from all that I have seen of him I should think him admirably qualified to command the attention and respect of students, and to convey knowledge in the most interesting form."

Edmund Gosse sent the following:

"My Dear Stevenson: It is with no surprise, but with a great deal of pleasure, that I hear you spoken of as a candidate for the vacant chair of history at Edinburgh. I have always considered that the retrospects and allusions to history which you have introduced into your books were among the principal of their attractions, but it delights me to believe that the sympathy for and insight into the past which you have always shown may now be exhibited upon a larger scale. The lucid, brilliant, and accurate manner of presenting things, by which you have won so high a place in literature, and in the private circle of your friends, will be of infinite service to you in the educational portion of your task."

J. A. Symonds wrote:

"Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson appears to me to have several qualifications which fit him for holding a chair of history. The frequent conversations I have been privileged to hold with him on historical literary and psychological topics convince me that if those qualities of sympathy, analysis, and scrupulous industry he possesses in a remarkable degree were devoted to the study of history, as hitherto they have been applied to pure literature, he could produce work no less excellent in substance than rare in style. He has already proved by published writings the delicacy of his language and the subtlety of his thought. He has the temperament of an artist who cannot acquiesce in work that falls below his own high standard. As a lecturer he is sure to interest his audience by his personality and to arrest their attention by his mode of presentation. Though he has early made a mark in English literature by compositions which do not touch the province of a chair of history and constitutional law, this success, to those who know him, is no proof of incapacity to deal with severer intellectual subjects. At the same time, this success is a guarantee that he would treat grave studies with the fine touch and attractiveness which belong to a master of expression."

From Sidney Colvin came the following:

"My Dear Stevenson: I am delighted to hear that you think of standing for the Chair of History and Constitutional Law at Edinburgh. By temperament and character you are made to influence and attract growing minds, and your work in such a chair could not fail to be fruitful. The public at present know in you only the brilliant essayist and writer of tales and travels. Your friends, of whom I count it an honor to be one, may on this occasion be permitted to bear witness to the solidity of your studies and the luminousness of your insight in history, especially in the history of society and institutions. I should confidently expect from you in this department work as fine as that which you have already produced in others; more it would be difficult to say, and I cordially hope that you may be elected."

Andrew Lang's contribution ran thus:

"Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has asked me to say what I think of his fitness for the Historical Chair in Edinburgh University. I have known Mr. Stevenson for many years, personally and in his works. I think him the most ingenious and refined writer of his generation. Though most of his writings have not been engaged with history, he has occasionally touched on historical topics. In these cases he has shown a remarkable power of lending life and movement to the past. I understand that he has for some years been occupied with studies of the religious, social, and political history of Scotland and of the Highlands. If appointed Professor, he would no doubt enrich literature with works on these themes; and it seems certain that he would succeed in engaging the interest and securing the affections of any class of young men with whom he might be thrown."

P. G. Hamerton wrote no less appreciatively:

"I am quite incompetent to give an opinion with reference to the special work of the chair that Mr. Stevenson aspires to; but as every professorship requires the talent of clear exposition and the power of awakening an interest in the professor's subject, I feel convinced that Mr. Stevenson's remarkable literary ability cannot be without great value in any professorship. His English has always seemed to me quite a model of elegant and cultivated style, entirely free from the opposite vices of pedantry and carelessness; and the little I have seen of him personally enables me to say that he talks as well as he writes. Besides this, I feel convinced that his pupils would soon be personally attached to him and feel a desire to please him by making good progress under his direction."

Stevenson did not obtain the chair, in spite of the good wishes of his friends. As Mr. Webster points out, it is interesting to note that while recognizing his brilliant mind and his literary genius, the writers were unable to say anything in reference to his special qualifications for the chair in question.

MS. from a Censor's Archives.

THE CURIOUS WORK SENT BY MISTAKE OUT OF RUSSIA AND NOW IN THIS CITY.

A curious manuscript written in Hebrew and bearing the title "No Bears and No Forest," or "Righteous Judgment," is at present in the possession of the author, A. D. Dubzewidge of this city. What makes the manuscript curious is the fact that, while it is the author's property, it really belongs in the archives of the Bureau of Censorship at St. Petersburg, and is probably the only manuscript in the world of a book printed and published in Russia that is in the hands of its author.

The law governing the publication of books in Russia is very rigid, and is one of the few laws in that country that is enforced to the letter. Neither influence nor bribery can be used to circumvent it. It provides that before the manuscript is sent to the printer it must be read by the press censor of the district in which the author resides. No printer is allowed to print anything in the way of a paper, brochure, pamphlet, or book that has not been passed upon by the Bureau of Censorship and permitted to circulate. As soon as the censor stamps the manuscript with his mark of approval it may be sent to the printer, who must, however, return the original together with four printed copies of the book to the censor for comparison. Every word is compared with the minutest care, and woe to the luckless publisher if a single word is changed. The entire edition is at once confiscated. The printed volume and the original must tally in every detail.

The original and the four copies which are sent to the censor then remain in the archives of the bureau for future reference, and under no considerations are they permitted to pass into other hands.

Mr. Dubzewidge, who is a Hebrew author of note, and who has published several works on the Masoretic text of the Bible and other topics of theological research, received the manuscript in his possession by mistake. A copy should have been returned to him, but instead the original came, most likely, he declares, through the error of a clerk in the bureau.

The manuscript is a curious specimen of the censorship's work. On the title page is a Russian internal revenue stamp of the value of 80 copecks, (40 cents,) canceled by a cross in red ink and bearing the date of cancellation, also in red ink. Underneath the stamp is the legend, "Permitted by the Bureau of Censorship, Kieff." Then follow the date and the number of pages in the manuscript. In addition to this is the stamp of the bureau stamped right across the title.

Each following page bears on the margin either the signature of the censor in red ink or several letters of a code known to Russian printers, signifying that the page has been read and approved. Every vacant space where there may be the least opportunity for interpolation is crossed with lines in red ink as a precautionary measure against such interpolation. Whatever did not suit the views of the censor or did not meet his approval is summarily crossed out, and he goes even so far as to substitute words which, in his opinion, are more appropriate to the text.

Interspersed among the pages is the stamp of the bureau in flaring red, and the manuscript thus acquires the appearance of an official document rather than a treatise upon a profound theological subject.

It is fortunate that the possessor is in the United States, for were he in Russia and the manuscript were to be found in his possession he would have to suffer a severe penalty, and it would, in fact, be most difficult for him to prove that he obtained it through a mistake. The clerk at fault would, with characteristic Russian official honesty, deny any such imputation as to his competency, and the results would be anything but agreeable to Mr. Dubzewidge.

Genius as to Feet and Inches.

IS IT THE TALL MAN OR THE SHORT ONE WHO IS GREAT—FAMOUS MEN AND THEIR MEASUREMENTS.

Is it an anthropometric law that the intelligence of the individual is restricted by the size of the skull case? In other words:

"Big head, little wit,
Small head, not a bit."

The so-called phrenological science, with its limitations, we have discarded long ago. Size of skull, within normal conditions, has little or nothing to do with mental power. Too small a skull case or too large a one indicates want of mental power, but that is all. It is the quality of the brain which makes a man a genius or a simpleton. So with certain fixed dimensions of skull all kinds of mental capacities are discoverable. There will never be any civil service examinations in which the capacity of the searchers for places will depend on the calipers of the craneologist.

But what about stature? Is genius a giant or a dwarf, to be measured by the foot rule, as does the army surgeon when he takes the exact height of the recruit? Who are the "tall," who the "short"? Who are they who have bent down or stood up on tip toe to inscribe their names as members belonging to the roll of honor?

In The Nineteenth Century Mr. Havelock Ellis presents an interesting article, the title of which is "Genius and Stature." Nobody having yet made exactly clear what is a "genius," Mr. Havelock does not attempt its definition. As to "tall" and "short," these terms as applied heretofore, have been of the vaguest. Standards vary with the observers. When the term "middle height" is applied to a man or a woman we are even more at sea. Take Rossetti. Mr. Hall Caine declared him to be of "full middle height," and Mr. Sharpe said Rossetti was "rather over middle height." According to exact measurement Rossetti was 5 feet 8 inches. Mr. Ellis writes:

"Considered as an Englishman, he (Rossetti) was of precisely middle height, though to most persons he would appear somewhat below it, since we instinctively and reasonably compare a man with his own class, and the professional classes are somewhat above the general average in height. This is, indeed, a very frequent source of error, and a large number of persons of genius who have been called short must, it is probable, strictly be regarded as of middle height, or even as tall."

Unfortunately for us, we are, as Americans, too young to have established as yet a perfect anthropometric standard, or such tables as are obtainable cannot be relied on. To get, then, at the height of men of genius, we must use the English measurement as laid down by the British Association. Now, the stature of the male inhabitant of the British Islands is 67.66 inches. The number of men who measure 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches is the more frequent, but "the professional and commercial classes have a mean height of 2 to 3 inches over this and the laboring classes about an inch or two below. Racially, both the Scotch and Irish are somewhat taller than the English, and the Welsh shorter."

Taking, then, the tables of the British Anthropometric Committee, 68 per cent. of the inhabitants of the English island are between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 9 inches, 16 per cent. are above 5 feet 9 inches, and the remaining 16 per cent. below 5 feet 4 inches. For convenience sake, then, between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 9 inches is called a medium height. A difference of 5 inches seems to us to be a great variation; so it is likely that in time to come anthropometry will ask for finer distinctions.

To get down to the subject under discussion, "are men of genius tall or short?" These ideas have been entertained: (1) That the majority of men of genius have been of medium height; (2) that the middle-sized men were not in the majority, but that genius was equally distributed.

In his classification as to size, Mr. Havelock Ellis first takes the tall ones, those the world deems as belonging to the illustrious.

These tall ones are George Borrow, 6 feet 2 inches; J. Bruce, 6 feet 4 inches; Burke, 5 feet 10 inches; Burns, nearly 5 feet 10 inches; Sir R. Burton, nearly 6 feet; Carlyle, 5 feet 11 inches; Cobbett, nearly 6 feet; Coleridge, 5 feet 9½ inches; Cromwell, 5 feet 10 inches; Darwin, about 6 feet; Dumas fils, 5 feet 10 inches; Fielding, over 6 feet; Hawthorne, 5 feet 10⅛ inches; J. Hogg, 5 feet 10¼ inches; A. Lincoln, 6 feet 1 inch; Maryatt, 5 feet 10 inches; Peter the Great, 6 feet 8½ inches; Sir William Petty, over 6 feet; Sir W. Raleigh, about 6 feet; C. Reade, over 6 feet; Sir Walter Scott, about 6 feet; Shelley, 5 feet 11 inches; Southey, 5 feet 11 inches; Thackeray, 6 feet 4 inches; Trevtheck, 6 feet 2 inches; Trollope, 5 feet 10 inches; G. Washington, 6 feet 3 inches; Whitman, 6 feet; Hans Andersen, the long poet; Arago, T. Arnold, Audubon, D'Azeglio, Beaumarchais, Bismarck, Joseph Black, Bolingbroke, Bonington, Boyle, Lord Brougham, Bunyan, Bishop Burnet, Julius Caesar, Champollion, Charlemagne, Clive, Columbus, Condorcet, Corot, Crabb, Dalton, Delacroix, Denham, Kenelm Digby, (gigantic;) Dumas père, J. Edwards, Emerson, Flaubert, Foscolo, Froude, Glibert, Goethe, E. de Goncourt, Gounod, Helmholtz, A. von Humboldt, Leigh Hunt, Huxley, Dr. Johnson, Ben Jonson, Lamartine, Lessing, Longfellow, Mazarin, Mirabeau, Millet, Molière, Moltke, A. de Musset Petrarch, Richelieu, Richter, Romilly, Ruskin, Schiller, Schopenhauer, Sheridan, Sir Philip Sidney, Smollett, Sterne, Taine, Tasso, Tennyson, Tourgueneff, Volta, Daniel Webster, and Wordsworth.

The medium-sized men are Lord Beaconsfield, 5 feet 9 inches; Lord Byron, 5 feet 8½ inches; Sir A. Cockburn, 5 feet 6 inches; Dickens, 5 feet 9 inches; Gladstone, about 5 feet 8 inches; Jeffrey, 5 feet 6 inches; Bulwer Lytton, about 5 feet 9 inches; F. D. Maurice, 5 feet 7 inches; J. S. Mill, 5 feet 8 inches; Otway, 5 feet 7 inches; S. Richardson, about 5 feet 5 inches; D. G. Rossetti, barely 5 feet 8 inches; Swift, 5 feet 8 inches; Voltaire, 5 feet 7 inches; Wellington, 5 feet 7 inches; Wesley, 5 feet 6 inches; Zola, 5 feet 7 inches; Alexander the Great, (or short,) Lord Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Browning, Lord Chesterfield, Chopin, Cowper, Dante, De Foe, Hazlitt, Heine, Hood, Keble, Lagrange, Linnaeus, J. R. Lowell, Luther, Michael Angelo, J. Mill, Newton, (or short,) Poe, (or short,) Renan, Sydney Smith, Spinoza, Suckling, Watteau.

The short ones are Balzac, nearly 5 feet 4 inches; Beethoven, 5 feet 4 inches; W. Blake, nearly 5 feet; Hartley Coleridge, about 5 feet; St. Francis Xavier, 4 feet, 6 inches; Kant, about 5 feet; Keats, 5 feet; Meissonier, about 5 feet; T. Moore, 5 feet; Napoleon, 5 feet 1¾ inches; Nelson, 5 feet 4 inches; De Quincey, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches; Thiers, 5 feet 3 inches; Bishop Wilberforce, 5 feet 3 inches; Albertus Magnus, Aristotle, Augustus Caesar, Barrow, Baskerville, Beccaria, Bentham, Admiral Blake, Brunelleschi, Burbage, Calvin, T. Campbell, Comte, Condé, Cruikshank, Curran, David of Angers, Descartes, Sir Francis Drake, Dryden, H. Milne Edwards, Erasmus, Faraday, Garrick, Gibbon, Giotto, Goldsmith, Gray, W. Harvey, Warren Hastings, Hatly, E. T. A. Hoffmann, Hogarth, O. W. Holmes, Horace, D. Jerrold, Gottfried Keller, Kepler, Lalande, C. Lamb, Lamennais, Larrey, Laud, Lipsius, Locke, Lulli, Marshal Luxembourg, Macaulay, Charles Martel, Melancthon, Mendelssohn, Menzel, Mezzofanti, Milton, (or medium,) Montaigne, Sir T. More, Montesquieu, Mozart, C. Smart, (called himself a dwarf;) Socinus, Spenser, Dean Stanley, Turner, Voiture, Wagner, H. Walpole, Wilberforce, Woolner, and Wren.

The lists have been slightly curtailed by us by cutting out what we deem to be unimportant personages. The entire lists represents, according to Mr. Havelock Ellis, "142 tall men of genius, 74 of middle height, while 125 are short.

It follows, then, that the idea that great men are invariably short or that there are more short men who are geniuses than there are tall men is incorrect. One might fancy that the corpus of the man of supreme ability was rather confined to the extremes, the very tall and the very short, and that the man of middle size, between the two, was excluded. "The stunted giant" is a type of the man of genius. What was Sydney Smith's squib on Lord Jeffrey?

"Short, tho' not so fat as Bacchus,
Riding on a little jackass."

Some time ago what was called "acromelagy" was described in these columns, and in Scribner's Magazine of February, 1895, Dr. Dana explained what was believed to be the cause of excessive growth in man. Giantism was an abnormal condition. There always will be, notwithstanding socialism, physical and mental differences.

Some few of us may remember the great big Thackeray, solemnly striding over the lecture platform, and the smaller Dickens. Then there were those two terrible despots, Peter the Great (6 feet 8½ inches) and Napoleon (5 feet 1¾ inches.) Does the rule of size hold good for the talents of the gentler sex? Will Mr. Havelock Ellis try his hand at this?

Marriage and Modern Fiction.†

Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Chapman's essays would have seemed quite radical in England. John Stuart Mill's famous "Subjection of Women" dates further back than that, to be sure, and is more radical, but he was the "one man" of his time, exceptional and "curiously misled." His book was followed by W. R. Greg's article on "The Redundancy of Women," in which the author gravely states that all efforts to render single life "easy, attractive, and lucrative to women" are efforts in the wrong direction, since the two essentials of woman's being are to "be supported by" and to "minister to" men. "Wild schemers on the other side of the Atlantic" were already in favor of throwing open the professions to women, but England moved slowly.

She did not, however, move less surely, and if her reforms and advances are more protesting, less generous and absolute than those of the United States, it is quite possible that she will have less work to do over again, fewer occasions to retrace hasty steps. The Spectator articles last year and this on the question of degrees for women at Oxford and Cambridge represent, we may fairly assume, a considerable element among the educated public, and nothing could be more direct or sane than their support of the women who want the practical assistance of the B. A. badge, indicating their standing to those who may employ them. The Cambridge Senate, however, stood almost three to one (about 1,700 to 600) against the extension of the B. A. This seems very unnecessary and unfair, but looking at the question historically, and remembering how comparatively short a time it is since women were considered legally and practically the property of men, the at-

†MARRIAGE QUESTIONS IN MODERN FICTION, and Other Essays on Kindred Subjects. By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

titude of the 600 Cambridge voters is much more surprising than the attitude of the 1,700.

The great step was taken when women were given the chance to earn their own living in a variety of ways, and married women in England had no right to their earnings before 1870.

The time is doubtless coming when the first duty of woman will be to support herself, as a clever and indignant Englishwoman put it some twenty years ago, and the concomitant changes in social conditions will be very interesting. It is undeniable, however, that some of those which seem possible if not probable are very undesirable changes, and again such Mrs. Chapman protests with intelligence as well as pure-mindedness.

She objects most ardently to the facilitation of divorce and the tendency to regard marriage as purely a civil contract and a personal matter. Her objections, based not only on respect for the moral law as it has grown up from the past, but on the welfare of children and the integrity of the community, are well worth listening to, although they should have been more carefully edited and compressed She expresses a very natural surprise that so many people should countenance divorce in the sense of divorce "a vinculo matrimonii," or entire severance of the marriage bond, apparently without considering the advantages or the possibility of "judicial separation" or separation not admitting of remarriage. She says:

"So far am I from condemning separation as a remedy for false or miserable marriages that I would have judicial separation made easier than it is at present for those who choose to avail themselves of it. It is self-evident that where hate has taken the place of love, or where from any cause, the marriage yoke has become intolerable, parting must ensue. But this is a very different thing from saying that a fresh tie may be formed."

Divorce proper seems to her to encourage hasty choice and rash unions destined to be but temporary. It certainly discourages that reverence for the marriage bond which is a characteristic of Christianity, and as certainly "it tempts to the rupture of old ties for the express purpose of forming new ones."

This womanly and decent opposition to light regard of a bond that the English people have long held sacred is the more potent as the writer is a believer in the "woman movement." She is incredulous of the "new woman," whom she calls "a journalistic myth," but she pins her faith to the best woman, "she who, while rejoicing in her home and diffusing joy around her there, rejoicing in her womanhood, in her motherhood, in the love she gets and in the love she spends, has yet breadth of sympathy and energy of character enough to embrace interests outside the personal sphere, and, as opportunity offers, to absorb herself in these; the woman who is capable of abstract thought and serious study; who is bent on ridding herself of the shallower and pettier traits which subjection and irresponsibility have fostered in her sex; who cares for the honor of her country as well as for the comfort of her household, for the welfare of the race as well as for her own happiness." And she continues:

"I believe in the sincere desire of the best men to aid her in attaining these ends with less of friction, less of suffering and humiliation than heretofore, and I believe that she will nobly respond to the call which is made on her by the faith and the sympathy of an increasing number of her followers. All that we need demand, I take it, is the removal from our path of artificial obstacles based on convention or prejudice, or a monopolizing selfishness. The rest may safely be left to the arbitrament of time."

Among the many books on the "woman question" that have come under our observation this happens to be the only one in which the writer has announced her creed without a hint of antagonism toward her own or the opposite sex, and in a spirit calculated to inspire not only respect, but good will in those who differ from her. There are many who will differ with her, for she seriously objects to the marriage laws of England as they now stand, and particularly to the law of divorce where divorce is deemed justifiable, on account of the inequality between the rights of the husband and those of the wife.

The latter injustice can, she thinks, "hardly survive the admission of women to the franchise." As a matter of fact, it is not at all likely that it will long survive whether women are admitted to the franchise or not. In our own country, in Massachusetts, which is a very conservative State, "both parties stand alike before the law" in respect to divorce, and the recognition of woman's equality with man in everything except the franchise is rapidly growing. Perhaps it is just as well that the franchise itself should be withheld until women are a little more certain of what they want. Although Mrs. Chapman brushes the new woman aside as a phantom, she is very far from being a phantom, and Mrs. Chapman knows it, as she tacitly confesses by her acquaintance with certain modern novels written by women as "new" as they are foolish.

In spite of the barbarity at the source of the "common law" from which our laws have descended, and the long arrears of humiliation so far as the legal treatment of women is concerned, it would be a doubtful kindness to put the power of evolution into their hands until they are further strengthened by growth under the comparatively liberal conditions of the present day. They are not a branch of society that is free to step aside and govern itself as our colonial ancestors did when they felt themselves affronted. They must work with men unless the race is to die out, and the happiness and power of both sexes depend upon united interests.

Mrs. Chapman is herself a very excellent example of women whose ideal of life is an outgrowth of the best that the past has held. If she belongs, as she thinks, to the majority of her sex there is no fear that such a majority will not in due time get what it asks for.

An Out Door Life Book.*

This is a very practical little book, and one that anticipates, so far as we can see, every need of the amateur in starting upon the study of insects. There is no reason why it should not stand in the place of a teacher to any intelligent boy or girl, although it is not simplified down to words of one syllable.

The first part of the book has been "planned with the idea that the study shall be of nature and not of a book," and Prof. Comstock warns teachers not to "discourage pupils by requiring them to memorize abstract statements concerning insects. Let their knowledge of the subject be based on personal observations. The statements in the book are merely to aid the pupils in their study of the specimens; personal observation should be the real source of their information." Every effort is made to guide the untrained intelligence toward the right kind of observation, and the necessity of accuracy is dwelt upon. The illustrations are beautifully made, and render verification easy.

The second part of the book is devoted to instruction concerning the collection and preservation of insects, and the necessary apparatus is minutely described, with directions for making such parts of it as can be made at home.

This sort of book is, of course, particularly desirable for Summer vacation among the fields and woods where "country bugs" abound, but it can almost as well be taken into the parks, the Summer playgrounds of so many little citizens, and made to provide a wise as well as an absorbing entertainment. The study of insects is easier than the study of birds, and, since their ways are the ways of life, more fascinating than the study of flowers. Yet comprehensive, simply written books on elementary entomology are not common, and Prof. Comstock's work fills a real want.

Housekeeping Adventures.*

At sight of a book cover with a map for decoration and a preface that announces the intention of telling "stay-at-homes" how to venture forth and "hire furnished," one thinks of statistics, and fairly expects to find them somewhere in the body of the book. Mrs. Wright, however, is more lively than statistical. She has none of Mr. W. H. Bishop's art of combining a keen humor and a delicate sentiment with crystal facts. She quite resents the request of the "Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons" to be told prices, wages, and so forth, and tacks on a brief chapter as under compulsion, giving a few figures with a good deal of comment and a rather hazy result.

But she has a joyous taste for the pseudo-Romany life, and if she frequently forgets to tell us what she paid her little servant, she never forgets a picturesque anecdote. She puts off to the latest moment the ugly necessity of referring to laundry bills, but she is gleeful over the laundress, who confesses that at sixty-five one ought to begin to "hexpect the little hitems and hincidents of hage." She rejoices in localisms, and traces the phrase "a dish of tea" from its beginning to its decline and fall in the early part of the eighteenth century. (It fell, apparently, into New England, for it still flourishes in the little villages of New Hampshire and Connecticut.) She speaks of the habit Sussex villagers have of keeping to themselves and classing all other places, however near by, as "furrin' parts," and possibly she does not know how strongly that habit has endured in little Long Island towns, where those not of the village born are spoken of as "people from away," and where to marry a man "from away" is held to be a foolish choice.

Mrs. Wright has made her book out of scrappy adventures, for the most part bright and comic, strung upon a thread of comment and criticism and historical narrative, so that there are frequently uneven places, and the reader chances now and then upon a peculiarly charming chapter, made more charming by its element of unexpectedness. Such is the brief account called "An Acquaintance of Mrs. Clover"—a literary gem, with all the reserve and suggestion that are a little lacking through the rest of the book. In fact, no one who purposes to visit Alderney or Guernsey, Hurstmonceaux, Cookham, Dinan, or Mont St. Michel, will do ill to include this sprightly volume in his traveling library. It will show him how to get the most fun out of the least things, if it shows him nothing else, and since to most of us the world is a world of least things, the information is valuable.

*INSECT LIFE. An Introduction to Nature. Study and a Guide for Teachers, Students, and Others Interested in Out-of-Door Life. By John Henry Comstock. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1897. Price, $1.50.

*HIRED FURNISHED. BEING CERTAIN ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING ADVENTURES IN ENGLAND. By Margaret E. Wright. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1897. Price, $1.25.

A Story by "Z. Z."*

"Z. Z." has a reputation to sustain, and proposes to sustain it. The present creation of what has been called his "sparkling" pen presents the picture of a modest, innocent young man of England who is madly in love with a beautiful and dashing girl of America. They indulge in "humorous" and "quaint" conversation. She says to him: "Confess, Mr. Middleton, don't you often want to do things you feel you ought not," and he replies: "More often I don't want to do things I feel I ought to." This is "a piece of new humor," and is new enough to be unrecognizable to people accustomed to old-fashioned, plain fun. Again he begs to ask her "a quaint question": "Have you and Charlie ever kissed?" And the answer is, if anything, quainter than the question: "I have always liked to have nice men kiss me. It is a mania with me, and I shall go on doing so till the end of the chapter." As might be expected, at the end of the chapter he kisses her himself and staggers from the room in the conventional rejected-lover style.

The heroine is a painter and is found "deftly plying her brush in her big blue coarse linen apron." Her hope is in her work, and she wants to gain not only fame but fortune through it, as her "Poppa" is a minister on a small salary. She expects to be the first woman to do "absolutely great," "absolutely original work," and she wants the honor for America, as she is proud of being an American woman. If America is not able to return the compliment and decides to disown the beautiful Miss Brooke, "Z. Z." must settle it for himself whose fault it is.

*THE BEAUTIFUL MISS BROOKE. By "Z. Z." New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1897.

How to Detach Book Plates.

From Notes and Queries.

Cut a piece of flannel the exact size of the label; dip it in cold water, wring it out, and apply it to the label; cover it with a clean piece of blotting paper, and then pass a hot iron over it a few times, and the label can easily be removed with the assistance of a thin paper knife. This is an excellent method for removing those marks of ownership in books which are known as ex-libris, or of detaching prints, &c., from old scrapbooks, and merely requires a little care and patience. In the case of cloth book covers there is, of course, the chance of the dye becoming slightly decomposed, but this must be run if Smith or Mudie is to be dethroned.

We have had an excellent selection made of the poems of James Clarence Mangan, (Copeland & Day.) Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue will shortly publish the life and writings of Mangan, and we will learn more of the poet's strange and dramatic career in the Young Ireland period.

IN ITS 50TH THOUSAND.

THE MARTIAN

Du Maurier's Last Novel

THE MARTIAN. By GEORGE DU MAURIER, Author of "Peter Ibbetson," "Trilby," etc. Illustrated by the Author. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 75; Three-quarter Calf, $3 50; Three-quarter Crushed Levant, $4 50. A Glossary of the French expressions is included.

You are sure to be held in delightful thrall to the end by the subtle charm which breathes from every page. It is a great book.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Nothing in English literature is better than the chapters which deal with the school life in France of the hero and his biographer.—*George Hamlin Fitch, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

We find again the kindly humor, the peculiar and incisive touches of satire, the inimitable skill in the portrayal of character, and the tenderness, simplicity, and genuine pathos, free from any suspicion of cant, that belonged to "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby," only, if possible, in a superlative degree. "The Martian" is full of beautiful thoughts beautifully clothed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

All that tenderness and grace of diction which bewitched so many readers of "Trilby."—*N. Y. Herald.*

OTHER NEW BOOKS

A History of Our Own Times,

From 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, Author of "A History of the Four Georges," etc. With Sixteen Portraits. 12mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 75.

Also uniform in style with Vols. I. and II. of Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times."

Mr. McCarthy's style is graceful and pleasing, and his language could scarcely be excelled for clearness, simplicity and compactness. Although dealing exclusively with British affairs, his book will find many interested American readers.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Eye Spy.

Afield with Nature among Flowers and Animate Things. By WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON, Author of "Sharp Eyes," "Highways and Byways," etc. Illustrated by the Author. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2 50.

Mr. Gibson was so studious and accurate an observer, and he invested everything he wrote with a personal flavor so pleasant, that his writings appeal equally to children and to readers more mature.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote.

By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, $1 25.

Has a richness, a quaintness, a suggestiveness, an out-of-the-ruts helpfulness, together with an absorbing readableness, for which the cultivated Shakespearian student might search long elsewhere, and would be apt to search in vain.—*Boston Advertiser.*

In Simpkinsville.

Stories. By RUTH MCENERY STUART, Author of "A Golden Wedding," "The Story of Babette," etc. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

These stories are well called "character tales," for Mrs. Stuart has more than a common gift in that direction. We call her one of the very best of current American writers, and this volume contains some of her most admirable work.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The Story of the Rhinegold.

(Der Ring des Nibelungen.) Told for Young People. By ANNA ALICE CHAPIN. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Miss Chapin has written this straightforward story of Wagner's Nibelungenlied for young people. As a matter of fact, however, the book will make interesting reading for people of any age, and is especially valuable as an interpreter of the operas themselves.—*Springfield Union.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

What M. de Morgan May Find in Persia.

It is certain that the sciences of archaeology and history will receive fresh illumination through the projected researches of M. de Morgan among the ancient ruins of Persia. The field offers to the explorer a soil almost virginal, although rich with relics of great capitals, mighty empires, and enlightened civilizations, that extend backward to the very beginning of human society. And to this mine of stored treasure, which has been protected by the isolation of deserts and by the diversion of the routes of commerce and of the torrents of war to the busier Western world, there now goes the most resourceful and successful of recent explorers.

M. de Morgan has already done some valuable work in Persia, and his achievements in Egypt are among the most notable triumphs of exploration. While his first campaign in Iran was largely preliminary, it served to clear up some of the ground for more serious research, and also to establish a warm friendship between the explorer and the present Shah, which will be of use in securing the necessary permits for making excavations. His discoveries in the Nile Valley have made the pyramids seem young, for he revealed the existence of a race that had conquered, builded, and perished before the Pharaohs had learned the art of temple building from the ziggurats of the kings of Nippur. He has now addressed himself to a similar task in Persia, and he will doubtless shed light upon civilizations that lie beyond the historic dawn, and which flourished when the plateau of Iran was the cradle of nations.

The revelations of such workers are making the world seem really as old as it is. Most persons, thanks to the enduring impression left by memorizing Usher's chronology, think of the globe as coming into existence exactly 4,004 years before the birth of Jesus. When it was discovered that the pyramids were built nearly 3,000 years before our era, some writers began to consider seriously the new problem presented, of how rapid must have been the multiplication and progress of man to account for such civilizations as existed in Egypt, Chaldea, Israel, and Assyria, only 1,000 years after the beginning of Usher's reckoning. Then followed the startling discoveries of de Sarzec, which carried the historic period back to 5,000 years before the Christian epoch; and recently the American, J. H. Haynes, has added another 1,000 years to the long and dim childhood of the world.

Will M. de Morgan add other centuries to the historic period? It seems possible. Nearly all excavations that have increased our knowledge of the ancient world have been made in Semitic or Hamidic lands. The ancient Aryan civilizations are still unexploited. In the Troad and in the Argive plain, the German archaeologists have revealed only a dozen centuries of Aryan life prior to our era. The great cradle of the Aryans, on the plateau and highlands of Persia, which sent forth its children to people India, Armenia, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and the Baltic littoral, is still awaiting its discoverer. What was this great race doing—what cities was it building, what conquests was it achieving—in the forty centuries of what is now considered historic time that expired before its Median armies, marching out of Bactria, overthrew Babylon? Its relics must lie thickly strewn under the surface of the Iranian plateau.

The records that have so far been found in Persia amount to scarcely more than 1,000 lines. Most of these are on the rock at Behistan, near Ecbatana, where Darius engraved the account of his conquests. This inscription is too recent to be of much value; but it contains a statement that adds something to the too meagre record of the Aryans. On the face of the rock Darius has written, for all ages to read, that he was "a Persian, the son of a Persian; an Aryan, and of Aryan stock." But it is known that 2,000 years before Darius one of his sturdy imperial predecessors had established the Median rule in Babylon, and that eastward, in Bactria, there had existed a still more ancient empire of the Aryans. There are tablets in Van, (Armenia,) at Persepolis, at Susa, and elsewhere; but they are comparatively recent. On the sites of more ancient cities there must exist, as Haynes found at Nippur, under the débris of half a dozen fallen capitals, the relics of a past far more venerable than that of Egypt, Assyria, or Babylonia.

In the old Avestan, the language of the earliest Aryans that we know of as inhabiting the Iranian plateau, there is a phrase that indicates a hoary antiquity stretching beyond the reach of the traditions of these ancient people. It is "Airyana-Vaeja," or "Iran-Vej," and means the "Aryan well-spring." It is in these waters, from whose primal fountain has flowed that endless stream of Aryans to cover and enrich the earth, that M. de Morgan should search for the sources of the earliest civilization. This Aryan life is of far greater interest and import to us than the life of other races; and it is to be hoped that this hardy and ingenious explorer may be able to discover the records of Aryans, whose power and enlightenment preceded the civilizations of the Nile and the Euphrates.

Collectors Who Hire Collecting Done.

From the time of the earliest collector known the gathering of books has been a personal pleasure to the bibliophile. He may have collected with or without system. He may have been a cool and calculating buyer or a man possessed of a mania. But, whatever spirit swayed him, he enjoyed the indulgence of his passion, and found his greatest gratification in discovering for himself what he added to his library.

A new kind of book collector, however, has been created in America by our purely commercial time and civilization, and one who would make the ancient patrons of Quaritch and Morgand shudder should they be brought into comparison with him. This is the collector who hires his collecting done for him. There are more of these mechanical and soulless beings among us than we know of, perhaps, and during the last season especially were they prominent, figuring blatantly at all the big sales.

The agents of these imitation collectors are everywhere. One ferrets out one species of literature and one another. Their principals sit at their ease and have neither the delight of discovery nor the bliss of bargaining. In a purely business way do they amass their libraries, insensible to the fascination of a find and callous to those charms of chance that transport the true bibliophile to his seventh heaven.

Even the booksellers do not know their names, for secrecy is part of their programme. It is one of the vulgar affectations of this American collectorship of the shoddy order for the collector to conceal his identity, though never was there a genuine bibliophile who was ashamed to have his acquisitions known. Let these so-called collectors remember that aphorism of Charles Monselet's, that applies here as in France, "Mere purchasing does not constitute collecting. Any one with money can buy. It is he who seeks, uncovers, and wrests from obscurity that which is worth preservation whom we may safely call a bibliophile."

Greek Equestrian Monuments.

The question has been asked by us: "Did the Greek sculptor of the best period make reins for his horses?" A ready answer to this may be found in a superb article of Walter Paters, entitled "The Beginnings of Greek Sculpture." He wishes to explain how impossible it is for us to-day to appreciate the complete grandeur of Greek art since its surroundings have been changed. "What we possess then of that highest Greek sculpture is presented to us in a sort of threefold isolation; isolation, first of all from the concomitant arts, the frieze of the Parthenon without the metal bridles on the horses, for which the holes in the marble remain; isolation, secondly, from the architectural group, of which, with most careful estimate of distance and point of observation, that frieze, for instance, was designed to be a part; isolation, thirdly, from the clear Greek skies, the poetical Greek life, in our modern galleries."

The Greek artist knew as well, if not better, than the sculptor of to-day that the curbed-in neck of the horse would be meaningless without the bit and the reins. We have no very exact idea of what was the precise bit used by the Greek horsemen. The probability was that it was a fairly severe one, since his trappings show that he had borrowed them from the East. But this is to be said of the bits used in Persia and in Northern Africa, that though the effect is cruel when exerted, it is rarely called into use, for none ride with lighter hands than the Arabs.

Certainly, then, the Greek artist made reins to his horse. If his statue were of bronze, there was no difficulty. If made of marble he added the metal reins. The probability is that there was much more composite material used in Greek art than we are taught about in the books.

Owen's Prescience Newly Illustrated.

We all know of the flower found in some Pacific island, with a pistil of such a great depth that it was a question how the plant ever could be fertilized. "But," said an entomologist, "you will be certain to find some insect with an extraordinary long proboscis, which will work that flower," and so the search was made, and in time the exact insect fitted by nature to carry and distribute the pollen of that flower was found. We all remember how Owen constructed a perfect bird from a single bone, and how, in after years, the entire skeleton of the creature turned up and was pretty much as the man of science insisted it must be.

Owen's prescience has just come to light in another way. As far back as 1830, in the Wellington caves in New South Wales, the floors were found to contain the remains of past animals. After digging, a few of the bones of a kangaroo were discovered. Then a further exploration was made, and deeper down there was the head of an enormous kangaroo, which creature must have belonged to an animal some ten times larger than the one which lives in Australia to-day. When Owen was informed of the find he said, "Dig, then, deeper, and you will come across the remains of that large carnivorous creature which fed on the big kangaroo. You see the flesh eater had to live on the grass-eating creature."

In 1887 further researches were made in these same Wellington caves and fragments of bone of a huge size were turned up. Since then other remains have been found, and now it is evident that a huge beast of a savage kind, resembling some little a lion, lived on these kangaroos, and what is the strangest of all, this cave lion was marsupial, and carried its young in a pouch. To-day the many fragments have been put together, and recently the British Museum has received from Sydney a collection of the fossil remains of this cave lion.

If the electricians of to-day can anticipate what is to come in the future, is it not equally wonderful that such men as Cuvier, Owen, and Agassiz should have presaged what actually existed in the far distant and almost unknown past?

Making the Deaf Feel Music.

Can we appreciate sound by means of the eye? We know the wonderful ways of the deaf, who, by watching the lips of a speaker, understand the word as it is uttered, and can even imitate it. Is it possible to go even further than this? If the deaf-mutes can see, not the sound itself, but the mechanism of it, could they be made to feel sound?

Prof. John G. McKendrick of the University of Glasgow, in his study of "Phonograph Records," declares that the phonograph makes it possible to comprehend some of the phenomena of sound in a manner otherwise unattainable.

We know that the phonograph depicts on the cylinder the notes the vibrating film receives. Music is then graphically recorded. It may be called a mechanical tracery of sound. Taking only the simpler effects, of crescendo and diminuendo or the forte or piano, the line traced on the wax or metallic foil is of a varying depth, deeper for a loud note, fainter for a soft one. Microscopic research shows that clearly. The variations of intensity are then notably pictured. The experiment tried by Dr. Kennedy was as follows, in his own words:

"Suppose I send an electric current not only through the variable resistance apparatus above the disk of the phonograph, but also through the primary coil of an induction machine. The wires from the secondary coil pass to two platinum plates dipped in weak salt solution. I now set the phonograph going; and when I put my fingers into the beakers containing salt solution, I feel the intensity of every note. The variation of intensity, the time, the rhythm, and even the expression of music, are all felt. I shall now place on the mandril of the phonograph a cylinder on which has been recorded another piece of music, with a faster tempo. I now feel a series of electrical thrills corresponding to every variation of intensity of sound coming from the phonograph. That method shows that the nerves of the skin can be stimulated by irritations coming to it at the rate of the notes and chords of rapid music. Some of the notes produced by the phonograph do not last longer than the five-hundredth or six-hundredth part of a second, but they are quite sufficient to stimulate the nerves of the skin, and you can appreciate the variations of intensity. You can feel the long drawn-out notes of the saxhorn or trombone. You feel the crescendo and diminuendo of rhythmic movement, and you can estimate the duration of the note and chord. You feel even something of the expression of the music. It is rather a pity to say that even expression is mechanical. It is undoubtedly mechanical when you deal with the records of the phonograph."

Now, music has for one essential element rhythm, and for the other the intensity of the note or the chord. Then this experiment of Dr. Kennedy's at least permits the deaf to appreciate what is the rhythm of music.

The experimental does not claim too much. Pitch, color, combinations of sound are beyond the comprehension of the deaf, but certainly the rhythm remains. As Dr. Kennedy expresses it, it is "music on one plane and without color." With a phonograph and its electrical attachments the effect of this combined instrument has been tried on patients of a deaf and dumb institute. A woman who had lost her hearing when she was eleven years old and was stone deaf may have had some former recollection of music. From this woman Dr. Kennedy received a letter, in which she declared "that what she felt was music," and that it awakened in her mind "a conscious something that recalled what music was." The experiment having been tried on three absolutely deaf persons, they appreciated the rhythm at once, and without an exception "bobbed their heads up and down, keeping time with the electrical thrills in their finger tips."

There is something beautiful in the mere idea of our ability to give to the unfortunate even the faintest appreciation of a lost sense.

The Birthplace of Buddha.

Supposably Buddha was born sometime between 562 and 552 B. C., and died at the age of eighty. As the founder of a belief, which has to-day millions of followers, and as a code of morality has influenced all civilized mankind, any further information in regard to Buddha, if authentic, deserves particular attention.

At the close of last year The London Times published a telegram of a discovery made in the Nepalese Teral, in the Gorakhpur district, relating to a pillar, and the remains of certain ruins found in the immediate neighborhood. In The Athenaeum Mr. G. Bühler of Vienna has confirmed Dr. Führer's discovery. He insists that Dr. Führer's find cannot be questioned.

According to tradition, the founder of Buddhism was born in or near a village called Lumminigama, now called Lummini or Lumbini. King Piyadasi, in the Paderia Edict, is said to have erected a stone column, "where the worshipful one was born." Dr. Führer has found the pillar which ought to be the one the King erected—save on the supposition that the monument was moved from its original position and put in another, which would be something quite contrary to Indian conservatism.

Strangely enough, there is some collateral evidence to prove that this column had not been moved in 636 A. D. In that year a devout Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang, who sought the sacred place, mentions this pillar as erected by the King Piyadasi, whose other name was Ashaka. What, however, is important is that the Chinese said the pillar stood adjacent to certain villages. Hiuen Tsiang says also that the pillar found by him was broken, but does not mention any inscription.

As seen in December of last year by Dr. Führer, the piece of the pillar in the ground was nine feet high, and covered with pilgrims' records, some of them of the ninth century. Then the place where the pillar stood must have been accessable 1100 years ago.

Dr. Führer, having made excavations at the base of the pillar, found the Ashaka inscription ten feet below the surface, and six feet above the base.

In the Lumbine garden the importance of finding the pillar would have been in a measure lessened had not the surroundings of it helped to verify it. In the neighborhood of Lumbine were found, at various distances, sometimes eight miles distant, the ruins of various towns.

There is no reason to suppose, then, that Dr. Führer can have been in error, and for the student of the religions of the world, this discovery is certainly one of the most important of the present century, for we may reach by other explorations even further back than the fifth century before the Christian era.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop's Perilous Travels in Asia.

That indefatigable traveler, Mrs. Isabella Bishop, and Miss Byrd undertook last year a most difficult journey into Western Sze-Chuan. To understand the task performed by this enterprising woman, it must be borne in mind that she had to pass over an almost unknown spur of the Himilayan Mountain range. These Tsu-Kuh-shan mountains are the buttresses on the western side of the Thibetan plateau, and are by far the largest mountains on the surface of the earth. Aside from the severity of the climate at these high elevations, Mrs. Bishop's life was often in danger. More than once Chinese officials refused to let her proceed, telling her that her days were numbered. In some of the villages, the hostility of the people was marked. She writes:

"My entrance into many of the towns was the signal for the assembling of a mob, always the most brutal when led by men of the literary class, howling, hooting, throwing mud and other missiles, striking me from behind with sticks, and yelling, 'Foreign devil!' 'Child eater!' 'Beat her!' 'Kill her!' with other fiendish outcries. At Liang, after a riot of a hideous kind had lasted for two hours, my life was in such serious peril that the mandarin with a number of soldiers came to the rescue, and lined the street with troops the next morning.

"At Kuan a very great crowd, assembled at some al fresco theatricals, catching sight of a foreigner in an open chair in the distance, rushed down a broad, stony, dry-river bed and assailed me with fiendish howls—a sound once heard which can never be forgotten—uttering worse than the usual execrations, and calling on the chair bearers to set me down. The river bed offered an excellent supply of ammunition, and the mob threw volleys of stones, hitting my chair, and the coolies. At this juncture the soldiers of my escort fled. My hat was knocked off, and the next moment a well-aimed large stone struck me on the back of the head and I fell forward stunned. On recovering consciousness I found the chair set down, and an immense mob hooting and howling round me; but no more stones were thrown, a 'reason talker' having represented the riskiness of killing a foreigner; nor, though the howling with ruffianly accompaniments continued for some distance, was there any more actual violence."

That's a brave woman for you! No wonder, then, that when Mrs. Bishop read her paper before the Royal Geographical Society the recital of the risks she had run and

surmounted was received with the plaudits of the learned fraternity. Certainly Mrs. Bishop does not construct geography at her desk or in her study, as so many others do. The extent of the journey was 1,200 statute miles on land and 1,000 by water.

Custom Houses and the X Rays.

The Röntgen rays are being actually brought into use in France, (see "L'Illustration" of July 3,) where they serve the purposes of the Custom House, and more particularly of the octroi. The octroi is a particular tax levied on innumerable substances, used for food or drink which enter Paris. In former days, at the entrance of Paris, there were officers of the octroi, armed with sharpened foils, whose business it was to prod all the sacks which were carried into Paris. The revenue derived from the octroi is used by the municipality for defraying certain city outlays. It partakes of the characteristics of mediaevalism, as does our new tariff. Anyhow, the Röntgen rays play their part in discovering the contents of packages.

One man trying to smuggle cigars into Paris was detected by means of the X rays. There was a woman who had about her person a bottle, perhaps it was full of absinthe. "La fraudeuse," as she was called, when subjected to the X rays, showed that bottle. It looks as if that massive structure, the Saratoga trunk, will have now all its secrets probed, for if the French Custom House officer is truthful, false bottoms are common. Whether with the new tariff our Custom House officials will use the Röntgen rays may depend on such appropriations as the Secretary of the Treasury will make. That faithful retainer of the Middle Ages who bolted the diamond confided to his care by his master, so as to save the gem from the robbers, would have done his noble swallowing in vain had the X rays been available some 600 years ago.

The Mottoes of Men.

Are there ever people who, adopting a motto, keep up to it? Mr. Stead has been trying to collect the mottoes of leading English people, literary and other, addressing them directly with "Please return by post, and find stamp inclosed." Mr. Rhodes's reply was:

"I am sorry I cannot send you, as desired, my motto. The reason is I dislike making public my secret thoughts, and I do not care to have my name subscribed to what might be termed a flabby epigram."

Mr. Zangwill says:

"I cannot recollect ever having been helped most by any particular saying, quotation, or passage."

Mr. Burnand is more general:

"Except, perhaps, 'Do unto others as you would they should do to you,' I am not aware of any 'precept, saying, verse, text, or quotation' that I have found particularly useful. I have seen them up as 'ornamental' in rooms where texts and mottoes were used for decorative purposes. As a rule, I should say texts do serve decoratively."

Mr. Gladstone declined in this way:

"Very regretfully I find myself unable to comply with your request, as it would expose me to the peckings and ravages of a multitude of birds of prey which are always striving to peck me in pieces."

Mr. Labouchère was ready enough to forward his pet motto, which was:

"Tell the truth and shame the devil."

That was a fine one, but not precisely a motto, sent by a Rear Admiral:

"The frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy."

This idea of Holman Hunt's is admirable:

"It has always been a pain to me that so much of personal display that cannot be avoided has to be made by an artist in the present day."

Miss Ellen Terry's reply (from "John Inglesant") was very grandiloquent indeed:

"Nothing but the Infinite pity is sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life."

That was a blessed speech Sir Walter Scott made, and it was almost his last word. He had no motto, but he did his best to be honest in this world:

"For myself, my dears, I am unconscious of ever having done any man an injury, or omitted any fair means of doing any man a benefit."

We should say that Mr. Burnand's answer was an excellent one. Mottoes are "decorative" things generally, and we rarely live up to them. Yet the miser adheres closely to this one:

"Take everything; give nothing."

"The devil take the hindmost" is the policy of many.

The Omar Khayyam Rose.

There is a certain amount of fun being poked at the Omar Khayyam Club, of which Mr. Barrie is a distinguished member. The praises of the Persian were lavished at a dinner given lately at the Crown Inn, near London, where sherbet and bitter beer were absorbed and beef and pomegranates devoured.

It seems that Mr. Gosse had written a classic appeal to the late Shah regarding the neglected grave of Omar at Naishapur. As the Shah had never read or as much as heard of the translation, and probably was unacquainted with the original verses, the then ruler of Persia showed utter indifference about the matter. At least he said: "Let the club come over to Persia and look after this poet's tomb for themselves." Mr. Gosse told the club all about the efforts they had made, and wound up by assuring the gentlemen present that "the members really had had nothing to do with the assassination of the Shah."

We have had a great deal written descriptive of that rosebush, transplanted from Persia to England, the original having been the one which flourished over Omar's grave, but now some unpoetical English botanist declares that it is an ordinary rose, not distinguishable in any way from the common English one. But members of the club are prepared to resist any such assertions, and insist it to be the most exquisite of its kind. That rosebush, be its origin what it may, is growing at Kew, and somebody says that a purloined twig of it is now flourishing in a Boston conservatory, and that a cutting of it is to go to Chicago.

Daggers and Poniards in the Past.

It is an archaeological fact that originally the one tool was put to many usages. An aboriginal stone implement with an edge to it was a knife, a scraper, or served to dig roots. Primitive man had to be a jack-of-all-trades, and without special tools. Therefore his dexterity must have been great.

Collectors of arms of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes surprised at the weight of the daggers of that period. Was the amateur ever very far out West, and, if so, has he noticed the many usages a hunting knife can be put to? He may plunge it between the ribs of his four-footed game, and so bring to a speedy conclusion the life of the animal he has shot; but just as often if he wants to picket his horse he jabs his knife into mother earth, and so secures his horse by the lariat, and sometimes the bronco pulls out knife, thong, and all, and gallops off.

The heavy old dagger was used in various ways. It was not easy to get at the inner core of a man encased in armor as is a lobster in his shell. It required a strong, thick blade, which would neither bend nor shatter, so as to deal a death blow.

There is an old picture which shows armed men scaling a battlement. They drive their daggers between the stones, and so get a foothold for climbing. Barricades do not belong to French revolutions entirely. Men at arms, in their advance into a city, used their short daggers to dig up stones with in such paved streets as existed, and, so loosened, the stones built their walls. These old daggers often have heavy metal rings attached to them. The daggers were thus suspended around the man's neck, so as not to be lost, but might at the same time serve to pass a rope through so as to tether a horse.

The dueling poniard is a different weapon. It is always longer than the dagger; thinner, more supple, and more highly tempered. The school of fence in the fifteenth century and before it allowed the duelist to have both sword and poniard, and he was taught how to ward off the rapier thrust with his smaller arm. The poniard was then indeed a dangerous weapon, and many a man came to his death through what was called the "misericorde."

The German armorer made many of these stout daggers. The Italian the more delicate and elegant weapons. It should be remembered, too, that in the study of ornamentation, man first of all decorated himself and then afterward lavished his skill on his weapons, and so the embellishments of a shield, an axe, a sword, a dagger, an assegai, or a club are the true beginnings in the history of art. In the time of the Renaissance, Donatello, Leonardo da Vinci designed sword hilts and the jewelers worked in niello for the decoration of gentlemen's weapons.

Relics of the Ancient Britons.

Some remarkable finds have been made in Yorkshire, at a place called Danesdale, near Duffield. In a mound a number of graves were discovered, which leading English archaeologists believe are the remains of the men who were buried there 2,000 years ago. The bones were those of the ancient Britons, who lived a thousand years before the conquest.

Among the numerous objects were the iron tire of a chariot, the iron bit and trappings of a horse, and a bronze pin, beautiful in design and enameled. The discovery of these, together with the shape of the graves and the curled-up position of the skeletons, leave no doubt as to the age to which they belong, and seem satisfactorily to dispose of the theory which has so long prevailed. Thirteen of the 178 graves were opened, all containing evidence, greater or less, of their ancient origin. The pin that has been found is a specimen of early British enameling, and a type quite peculiar to the early Iron Period. It has a peculiar twist in the shank, which makes its origin quite conclusive.

Two other similar graves have been opened at Arras and Beverley, in which chariots were found, and in the one at Arras the tires and naves of the wheels were complete. The tires were iron, but the naves were bronze. There was also an iron mirror with bronze mountings; also the end of a shank of a bronze whip, and two or three rings, through which the reins of the chariot would be carried. The bones at Beverley have gone to decay, but at Arras the human remains and the animals' bones (of pigs) are just as fresh as if they had been buried a hundred years only. There is no trace of the horses except the bits. The discoveries at Danesdale correspond with those at Arras, twelve miles distant.

New Method of Dusting Books.

Some one in The Spectator writes this about dust on books: "Dust is a delusion. You should never dust books. There let it lie until the rare hour arrives when you want to read a particular volume; then warily approach it with a snow-white napkin, take it down from its shelf, and, withdrawing to some back apartment, proceed to cleanse the tome."

What heresy is this! Worse than a heresy, it is slipshod. But what it means is that the books so begrimed with dust are rarely read. Now, there are many tomes on a man's book shelves which never are read. These are mainly books of reference. What with the new methods of locomotion, which grind up the street dust, no matter how high above the level of the street you may live, the finer particles of dust will rise and settle on your books. Here is a splendid thing to do, providing you have an electrical fan. Set it going in the neighborhood of your book shelves, and so arranged that the blast comes in the exact direction. Then in ten minutes the work of cleaning off the dust is better done than in any other way. But leave the windows wide open.

Fancy Prices for Names.

In a letter to one of the London papers, Miss Gilder, writing about large sums paid to English authors by American publishers, says: "I do not think that our publishers are in any mood to take plunges in the dark. They have done enough of this sort of thing. The head of one of our largest firms said to me recently that he intended to pay no more fancy prices for names, and, what was more, he did not intend to buy any author's manuscript until he had seen it. A wise conclusion, it seems to me, and one arrived at after some sad experiences."

Topics from Paris.

GOSSIP OF ARTISTS—END OF THE LAMOUREUX CONCERTS — RENAN'S FRIEND BERTHELOT.

PARIS, July 16.—In this broiling weather it is not in their studios that the majority of our artists are to be met. At Laurent's or Ledayen's, in the cool environment of trailing vines and great fuchsias, you may find them lingering long over the liquors, or later in the day at the Pavilion d'Armenonville, in the fragrant Bois, listening in the intervals of dinner to the strains of the Tzigane Band. It is too hot to paint. Carolus Duran has just returned from England, where he has been busy with the portrait of Lady Warwick, for which performance he was, I am told, highly complimented by the Prince of Wales and the Lord Mayor of London. M. Duran purposes making a visit to America before long, probably in the course of this year. He is still as active as ever with the brush, and the flight of fashion seems to make no difference to him.

Another great painter who has just come back from London is M. Benjamin Constant, who, during his residence in the English capital, was the guest of Sir Edgar Vincent, the Director of the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople. Lady Vincent is a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, and it is her portrait that M. Constant has been painting.

M. Jean Bérand, too, has recently made the trip across the Channel. He was one of the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at their famous fancy ball given in Piccadilly, and went as Ruy Blas.

M. Gervex and his wife are about to start on a yachting tour with Mr. J. G. Bennett, among whose guests are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll of Baltimore.

M. Benjamin Constant, by the way, was obliged to come back to France somewhat earlier than he intended on account of the election which is to come off in a day or two at the Institute to fill up the vacancy left by the late M. François. The choice lies, I am told, between MM. Busson and Dagnan-Bouveret, both comparatively young men. M. Busson is a well-known landscape painter, whose work figures every year, and quite rightly, in the Gallerie d'Honneur of the Champs Elysée Salon, while M. Dagnan-Bouveret has made himself famous all the world over by his beautiful picture of the Last Supper, exhibited a twelvemonth ago at the Champ de Mars. He possesses, more than any other living French painter who has dealt with sacred subjects, the supreme quality of dignity. This puts him an appreciable distance ahead of the Gustave Dorés of our youth and the Munkacsys of our riper age.

Bisbing, the American cow painter, has won the gold medal at the Dresden exhibition, and his picture has been purchased by the Queen of Saxony for her private collection. For the last half dozen years I have been drumming into the heads of my readers the great merit of this artist's work, and I am glad to see that it is now receiving recognition outside of the more or less narrow circle of the Paris salons. Bisbing is an artist to the backbone. His extreme conscientiousness has prevented him hitherto from attaining the celebrity that he deserves, nor does his work command the price that it merits. But Americans have every right to be proud of him. He is one of their great men. A gray-haired, loosely-built giant, with the glint of genius playing in his eyes and in the corners of a finely-cut, sensitive mouth, he lives in a modest apartment on the Rue de Martyrs, near the artistic summit of Montmartre. He is a native of Philadelphia, and studied at Munich under de Haas, the Belgian animal painter. Dannat was one of his fellow-students.

After seventeen years of success and solid achievement, the Lamoureux concerts are to be abolished. M. Charles Lamoureux is looked upon by quite an important school of musicians as the greatest conductor living. It was he who, in spite of Chauvinist opposition, introduced Wagner to the Parisian public. Hooted and howled at in his own concert room, he has always stood firm. The members of his orchestra treat him as a sort of demi-god. Even his most eccentric interpretations they accept and condone, loving, like the Platonists of old, "truth greatly," but Lamoureux more.

It was in 1886 that he decided, after a devout pilgrimage to Baireuth, to produce "Lohengrin" at the little theatre in the Rue Boudreau, of which he was manager. Public opposition to the scheme rose to fever heat. Among the thousands of anonymous letters he received every day was one threatening to "vitriolize" Mme. Lamoureux, while another warned his landlord that the house would be blown up if the friend of Wagner continued to reside there. The house, when at last the performance took place, was quite as tempestuous as on the first night of "Hernani," Victor Hugo's romantic challenge to the old, bewigged school of classicists. The outside public gathered in the streets was the noisiest. Even poor old Ambroise Thomas, who never did anything worse in his life than write "Mignon," was mobbed as he left the theatre, on the absurd suspicion that he might be a Wagnerite. An officious Home Minister prevented a second performance, thereby causing a loss to the enterprising manager of over $60,000, but, none the less, Wagner had won a footing in Paris from which he has never been dislodged. If possible the Parisians have become since then more Wagnerian than Wagner, and his name is indispensable now to the confection of a successful programme.

The Lamoreux concerts were last given at the Conservatoire, the building of which it is proposed to pull down, and the brilliant conductor is, I understand, undecided whether he will continue his work in other surroundings or seek well-earned repose.

The late Ernest Renan's most intimate friend, both before and after the publication of the world-famed "Vie de Jésu," was M. Berthelot, now a celebrated man of science, a member of the French Academy, and a little more than a year ago Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Bourgeois Cabinet. M. Berthelot has begun in the Revue de Paris the publication of his correspondence with Ernest Renan, which extends over the whole life of that great writer from the time of its modest début at the National Library, when Berthelot himself was still at school, until death separated the two friends. What will interest the admirers of Renan chiefly is the light that these letters of his throw on the various mental developments through which their author passed. We find him first of all in the purely scientific stage, when perhaps he was most under Berthelot's influence, just after he had emancipated himself from the theological control of the seminary.

It was then that he composed his splendid history of the Semitic languages, which made him eminent as a savant all over Europe. Later on he meets Mlle. Scheffer, the daughter of Ary Scheffer, the painter, and an element of poetry is introduced into his life. He himself has described the parting that resulted with his sister Henriette, who, from his childhood upward, had been the influence in his mental development that made for accurate knowledge, erudition, and passionate devotion to truth. Art was now to assert a more subtle sway, and from the mere professor of dead languages that he had been, Renan became the poetic author of the "Life of Christ." The two women who disputed the heart of Renan at this time, his sister and Mlle. Scheffer, were M. Berthelot's confidantes, we are told, so that the letters which are now appearing are a most valuable contribution to the biography of one of the finest temperaments that French literature can boast.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Napoleonic and Other Relics.

Some curious things are to be seen in the military and Napoleonic museum opened a few weeks ago in Paris at the Hotel des Invalides by the War Minister. The collection was organized by Gen. Vanson, and is called Le Musée de l'Armée. Napoleonic relics seem to preponderate, and have been gathered from various sources. The museum is in the Louis XIV. room, and among the first objects that strike the attention is one of the little hats worn by the first Napoleon. Then there is a fac simile of the humble lodging of Bonaparte at Auxonne,

when he was a Lieutenant, and near it the sarcophagus in gilded bronze wherein rested the body of the Emperor on board the Belle Poule while being brought back from Saint Helena by the Prince de Joinville.

Also visible are a fragment of the tomb at Saint Helena, a lump of the rock and branch of a tree from around the grave, drawings of the spot in the Atlantic island where the Emperor's body was temporarily buried, a crown offered by the city of Cherbourg for the coffin, the bit champed by Napoleon's charger at Waterloo, and, finally, objects owned by the young Duke of Reichstadt, called Napoleon II., and King of Rome.

In the museum, likewise, are a portrait and the sword of Marshal de MacMahon, given by his widow; a branch of ivy plucked from the tomb of the great Carnot in Germany by the French officers who were sent to accompany the remains back to Paris; a shred of the flag of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, brought from Metz; and the bullet said to have killed Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marshal of France, at Salzbach, in 1675. Russians, too, have contributed to the collection, Gen. Trotsky, commanding at Wilna, sending some articles connected with the passage of the Beresina, in November, 1812.

Book and Art Sales.

A number of pictures by Rossetti were disposed of in London, together with some Holbeins. In the collection were D. G. Rossetti's "Bonifazio's Mistress," painted for the late Mr. Boyce in 1860, and exhibited at Burlington House in 1883, which sold for 160 guineas; "La Bella Dame sans Merci," 1855, 75 guineas; "Lucretia Borgia, Pope Alexander VI., and Her Brother Caesar Watching Two Children Dancing," 1851, 90 guineas; "The Merciless Lady," 1865, 100 guineas, and "The Annunciation of the Virgin," purchased from the artist in 1855, 85 guineas; G. D. Leslie, "Ten Minutes to Decide," 1860, 105 guineas; Sir J. E. Millais, portrait of Miss Gray, 1857, this lady appears in the picture "Autumn Leaves," 12 by 8½ inches, 76 guineas; D. G. Rossetti, "Bocca Baciata," 1859, signed with monogram on panel, 12½ by 10½ inches, 300 guineas, and two others by the same, "Girl at a Lattice," 1862, 45 guineas; and "Belcolore," 1863, 10½ inches, circle, 170 guineas; two by Corot, a river bank, with trees and cattle, 9½ by 14½ inches, 202 guineas; and a landscape study, road and trees, with horsemen, 8½ by 14¼ inches, 75 guineas; H. Holbein, portrait of a young man, half figure, in black cap, white feather, slate-colored, gold-striped, fur-bordered dress, on panel, 700 guineas; H. Holbein, portrait of Sir William Paulett, K. G., Marquis of Winchester, on panel, 110 guineas; J. Hoppner, portrait of a lady in green dress, with lace fichu and cap, powdered hair, 800 guineas; Janet, portrait of Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, son of Jean Sans Peur, in red and yellow dress, on panel, 12 by 8 inches, 180 guineas; Jan Joest of Calcar, portrait of a man in black dress and cap with fur, holding a flower, 330 guineas; J. de Mabuse, mother and child, the former in blue dress, with gold-embroidered border, 120 guineas; a portrait of Eleanor D'Este, attributed to Beltrafio, in crimson dress and white bodice, holding a basket of flowers, 140 guineas; A. Pollaiuolo, the Virgin, seated in an archway, with infant Saviour on her lap, a saint on either side, on panel, 30 by 21 inches, exhibited at Burlington House, 1877, 425 guineas.

Some very choice Dürers were disposed of lately in London. A St. Jerome, one of the finest impressions known, from the collection of Sir Peter Lely, brought £290; "The Greater Fortune," £17; "The Knight and Death," £20; "Christ in the Garden of Olives," exceedingly scarce, but cut and damaged, £40.

At the sale in London recently of the library of Cyril Dunn Gardner, the principal lots were the following: A complete set of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, from 1665 to 1859, with indices, Birch's and Spratt's Histories of the Royal Society, &c., 120 volumes, £123; Aristotle's "Opera," Graecè, printed by Aedus, 1495-8, in six volumes, £17; John Ruskin, "Modern Painters," Volume I. of the sixth edition and Volume II. of the fourth edition, but the rest of the first edition, £20 10s; a perfect and clean copy of the editio princeps Homer, Florence, 1488, from the Comte D. Boutourlin's library, with his ex-libris, £80; a large collection of the writings of Daniel Defoe, comprising seventy-eight volumes of tracts, genuine and doubtful, with a large number of others relating to him, £40; Biblia Hebraica, a finely written manuscript by an Italian Jew of the fifteenth century, on 394 leaves of vellum, £20; Justin McCarthy, M. P., "Early Portraits of Queen Victoria," 1897, one of ten "royal" sets on large Japanese paper, with the plates in two states, £20 10s., and a volume of old sermons, which included "A Sermon Preached at Plimmoth in New England, Dec. 9, 1621," £87; this little volume was started at 5s., and was knocked down at £1 17s., but, a dispute arising, it was again put up, with the result as stated.

A most remarkable collection of portraits, the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, was sold recently in London. A portrait of Elizabeth Gott, wife of Benjamin Gott, in black dress, seated at a table, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A., brought 850 guineas; portrait of Benjamin Gott of Leeds, also seated at a table, by the same master, 1,650 guineas. The Misses Fullerton, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, unfinished, was disposed of for 2,200 guineas. A portrait of George Selwyn, in red coat, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 400 guineas, and a portrait of a lady, in red dress, by the same artist, 320 guineas. Other properties: Lady Hamilton as a "Bacchante," standing in a landscape, dressed in a red robe, by G. Romney, from the Earl of Lichfield's collection, 1,900 guineas; portrait of a lady seated under a tree nursing her infant, by the same artist, 700 guineas; head of a young lady, by the same hand, 310 guineas; head of a young lady, also by Romney, 210 guineas. The last Lawrence, the portraits of Misses Fanny and Jane Hamond, brought 1,400 guineas.

At the same sale, a Magdalen, by Murillo, which had once belonged to the Queen of Spain, and valued at £3,000, was sold for 775 guineas, a pair of portraits of Rubens's, the Archduke Albert and his wife, brought 680 guineas, a portrait of Romney painted by John Walter Tempest sold for 1,200 guineas.

Sixteen hundred and fifty guineas was the sum paid recently in London for four hands of old Brussels tapestry. The tapestry was, however, in splendid condition, the colors bright and fresh. At the same sale a pair of oviform Nankin porcelain jars, with dome covers, sold for 1,220 guineas, and a Sèvres dessert service, gros-bleu and gold borders, brought 470 guineas, and another service of the time of Louis XV., sold for 235 guineas.

The Work of Coleridge.

ESTIMATES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE OF IT, AND SOME PHASES OF HIS LIFE RECALLED.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge occupies a unique place in English literature. The epithet, "myriad-minded man," happily used by him in speaking of Shakespeare, might with proper pertinency be applied to him. He was, indeed, not one, but legions—

"Rich with spirits of time."

There were no sources of learning that he had not explored, nor was there a fount at which he had not sipped. At the early age of fourteen years he is said to have awakened echoes in his famous cloister with declamations from Plato to Platonus, while at fifteen, he states in his "Biographia Literaria," "I had bewildered myself in metaphysical philosophy," and before attaining his thirtieth year he had mastered the several systems of German philosophy, from Kant to Hegel, and in his own country, Hobbes, Paley, Berkeley, Priestley, Mill, and others.

It seems strange that out of this wonderful storehouse of knowledge more results of a permanent character, and worthy of his genius, had not been evolved for the instruction and happiness of our common humanity. It was always to come—a great philosophic work, such as startled the world at the publication of Bacon's "Novum Organum," the possibility of which was clearly demonstrated by his "Aids to Reflection," his "Biographia Literaria," the "Friend," "Confessions of an Enquiring Spirit," and his "Table Talk." Unhappily he died before carrying out his purpose, leaving, however, in addition to the above publications, letters and many memoranda, indeed a mass of seed to germinate in other minds of far less reach and character. Yet, while his critics contend that no complete system of philosophy, nor concrete work representing his genius had been given to the world, his nephew, Henry Nelson Coleridge, in his preface to the "Table Talk," thus remarks:

"As desultory as his labors were, fragmentary as his productions may seem to the cursory observer, my undoubting belief is that in the end it will be found that Coleridge did in his vocation the day's work of a giant. He has been melted into the heart of the rising literature of England and America."

No less emphatic is his defender, Talfourd; in his answer to the charge, he points to "Wallenstein," his love poems of interest and beauty; his "Ancient Mariner," with its touches of profoundest interest, amid the wild and bewitching terror; the holy and sweet tale of "Christabel," with its enchantment and richer humanities; the depths, the sublimities, and pensive sweetness of his "Tragedy"; the heart-dilating sentiments scattered through his "France," and the stately imagery which breaks upon us at every turn of the golden paths of metaphysical labyrinths. This point is undoubtedly well taken; nevertheless, it is to be deplored that such a work as he contemplated was not given to the world. The fact, however, is, in a measure, explained by a constitutional defect in his character—the want of continuity, or his vacillating will, combined with his poverty.

Like many other geniuses who made literature a profession, he was compelled to write for that which brought immediate pecuniary return. Poetry, philosophy, and abstract speculations were poor commodities to replenish an exhausted exchequer or to meet loans from friends. In relation to this condition he writes, under date of January, 1821, as follows:

"The main feature of my harvest is still on the ground, ripe indeed, and only waiting—a few for the sickle, but a large part only for the sheaving and carting and housing; but from all this I must turn away—must let them rot as they lie and be as if they had never been, for I must go and gather blackberries and earthnuts, or pick mushrooms and gild oak apples for the palates of and fancies of chance customers."

This vacillating will, of which mention has already been made, was aggravated, doubtless, by the opium habit, to which he was addicted for many years; whose depressing effects are indicated in the following lines from his "Ode to Dejection," written at Keswick in 1802:

"For not to think as I needs must feel,
But to be still and patient, all I can,
And happily by abstract research to steal
From my own nature all the natural man;
This was my sole resource, my only plan,
Till that which suits in part infects the whole,
And now is almost grown the habit of my soul."

The critics of Coleridge have dwelt largely on this terrible blemish in the life of this gifted man, yet we feel that none deplored it in language more denunciatory than Coleridge himself. In a letter under date of June 26, 1804, written to his friend and benefactor, Josiah Wade, he thus alludes to it:

Dear Sir: For I am unworthy to call any good man a friend, much less you, whose hospitality I have abused. Accept, however, my entreaties for your forgiveness and for your prayers.

Conceive a poor, miserable wretch, who for many years has been attempting to beat off pain by constant recurrence to the vice that produced it. Conceive a spirit in hell employed in tracing out for others the road to that heaven from which his crimes debar him! In short, conceive whatever is most wretched, helpless, hopeless, and you will form as tolerable a notion of my state as it is possible for a good man to have. I used to think the text in St. James, that "he who offendeth in one part offends in all," very harsh, but now I feel the awful, the tremendous truth of it. In the crime of opium what crime have I not made myself guilty of? Ingratitude to my Maker and my benefactors, injustice and unnatural cruelty to my poor children, self-contempt for my repeated promises, breach—nay, too often actual falsehood!

After my death I earnestly entreat that a full, unqualified narration of my wretchedness and of its cause be made public, that at least some little good may be effected by the direful example.

May God Almighty bless you and have mercy on your still affectionate, and in his heart grateful, S. T. COLERIDGE.

It would be difficult to find in the entire field of literature a confession more touching, humble, and abject as to the existence of a vice than this. He was conscious that it was daily enervating his will, dwarfing his powers, blunting his moral sensibilities; still he had neither the courage nor power to resist his craving for the accursed drug. Still it is a great satisfaction to state, on the authority of his family and friends, that for some years before his death he had completely conquered the terrible habit to which he so sadly alludes, and under whose dominion he had so long lived.

While no apology should be offered for the contraction of any vice, especially one so destructive, degrading, and far-reaching in its effects as that from which he suffered, yet in Coleridge's case it may be offered in extenuation that it was contracted by taking anodynes under the advice of his physician to quiet his intense rheumatic and neuralgic pains, to which he was subjected through the most of his life, having contracted them by swimming in his clothes when a boy across the River New and allowing them to dry upon his person.

In coming to a just estimate of the mental power of Coleridge and the influence which he exerted on the thought and literature of the age, it may be wise to go back to some of his contemporaries, and especially the poets, and the more so since "it takes a poet to catch a poet." Wordsworth says: "I have known men who have done wonderful things, but the most wonderful man I ever knew was Coleridge."

It was the sportive mind,
The rapt one of the God-like forehead,
The heaven-eyed creature.

Southey in writing to a friend remarks: "I am grieved that you have not met Coleridge; all other men whom I have ever known are mere children to him." Lamb observes: "Never saw I his likeness, nor probably can the world see it again." Shelley describes him as a hooded eagle among blinking stars. Keats, casually meeting him and being introduced, grasped his hand and exclaimed: "Let me carry the memory, Coleridge, of having pressed your hand. I can humble myself but to the memory of great men." More rhapsodical is Walter Savage Landor. He exclaimed: "Impiety to Shakespeare! treason to Milton! I give up all the rest, even Bacon; certainly since their day we have nothing comparable at all with him. Byron and Scott were but gunflints to a granite mountain. He has the largest and most capacious intellect, the most comprehensive, the subtlest, that has existed among men."

De Quincey writes:

"He is the only person I have ever seen who answered to the idea of a man of genius. He is the only person from whom I have learned anything. His genius had angelic wings and fed on manna."

Prof. Wilson says:

"If there is any man of great original genius now alive in Europe it is S. T. Coleridge. Nothing can surpass the melodious richness of words which he heaps around his images, images that are not glaring in themselves, but which are always affecting to the verge of tears, because they all have been formed and nourished in one of the most deeply musing spirits that ever breathed for its inspiration in the majestic language of England."

And coming down to a later period. Arnold called him the greatest intellectual genius England had produced within his memory, and shared with him some of his leading thoughts. Dr. Newman pointed to Coleridge's works long ago as a proof that the minds of men in England were yearning for something higher and deeper than had satisfied the last age. Archdeacon Hare speaks of him as the greatest religious philosopher, to whose mind our generation owes more than to any other man. Mr. Maurice has everywhere spoken with deeper reverence of him than for any other teacher of the time. Prof. Shairp of Edinburgh, in his charming study of the poets, says:

"The prodigality of thought with which his works run over—it were vain to hope that any words could give an expression of that marvelous range of vision, that richness, that swing of thought, that lightning genius which pervades his works."

The scholarship of America may point with pride to what it has done to establish Coleridge's proper place in English literature. The only unabridged edition of his works was collated and published in this country by the Harpers many years ago, under the editorship of the late Prof. W. G. T. Shedd of New York, to which he added a preliminary essay, which, in connection with a critical analysis by the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, President of the University of Vermont, prefixed to the "Aids to Reflection," is regarded as by far the ablest review of the works of Coleridge that has yet appeared here. Prof. Shedd says:

"Coleridge has done more than any other man, with the exception of Wordsworth, to form the poetic taste of the age and to impart style and tone to the rising generation of English poets, and as a literary man has done more than any one to revolutionize the criticism of the age, while in this way he has been melted into the rising literature of England and America."

Yet, notwithstanding these eulogistic words of the affectionate disciples of Coleridge in Europe and America, it is but fair to say that no purely literary man's writings have received, within the same period, so much adverse, as well as defensive, criticism. Critics seem to have been embarrassed by the remarkable universality of his genius and the wonderful variety of his productions, and have generally confined themselves to one side of his mind and one class of his works with the natural result that one gift of the man has been extolled to the depreciation of another. Dr. Marsh, in his exhaustive essay already referred to, says:

"I know it is customary in this country as well as Great Britain—and that too among men from whom different language might be expected—to affect either contempt or modesty in regard to all that is more than commonplace in philosophy, and especially in Coleridge's 'metaphysics,' as too deep for them; now it may not be every man's duty or in every man's power to devote to such studies the time and thought necessary to understand philosophy, but for one who professes to be a scholar and to cherish a manly love for truth's sake to object to a system of metaphysics because it is too deep for him, must either be a disingenuous insinuation that its depths are not worth exploring—which is more than the objector knows—or a confession that, with all his professed love of truth and knowledge, he prefers to 'sleep after dinner.'"

The religious experience of Coleridge is remarkable and interesting, particularly in this age of religious controversy and latitudinarianism. He was brought up in the Church of England, and on his entering Cambridge, where the name of that eminent metaphysical philosopher, Daniel Hartley, was held in high honor, he became his ardent disciple. In the "Religious Musings" he speaks thus of Hartley:

"He of mortal kind
Wisest, the first who marked the ideal tribes
Up the fine fibres to the sentient brain."

Finding Hartley's philosophy untenable, he drifted into Pantisocracy, which proposed a plan of founding in the United States, on the banks of the Susquehanna, a community where a band of brothers, cultivated and pure minded, were to have all things in common, where selfishness was to be unknown, but after thoughtful as well as patient investigation, and his means failing, he abandoned this dream and returned to his first belief—trinitarianism—and as a child acknowledges his error, confessing that after all that alone met the requirements of a soul seeking a firm spiritual foundation on which it might rest. His confession is worth quoting:

"I receive, with full and grateful faith, the assurance of revelation that the Word, which is from eternity with God, and is God, assumed our human nature in order to redeem me and all mankind from this our connate corruption. My reason convinces me that no other mode of redemption is possible. * * * I believe that this assumption of humanity by the Son of God was revealed and, realized to us by the Word made flesh, and manifested to us in Jesus Christ, and that His miraculous birth, His agony, His crucifixion, death, resurrection, and ascension were all both symbols of our redemption and necessary facts of the awful process."

In summing up the various opinions of Coleridge's contemporaries and scholars of a later generation eminent in their calling, I hazard little in concluding that Coleridge's influence in the realm of English literature as a poet and philosopher was far in advance of that of any other writer of his time, and exerted a far-reaching, and, I believe, an abiding influence in every phase of intellectual activity. And as the years roll on and the asperities and jealousies incident in the experience of all who have delved deeper than the current thought of their time have melted away, Coleridge will stand pre-eminent among that galaxy of brilliant minds which shed so much lustre on the first half of the nineteenth century. I cannot do better, in closing this imperfect sketch of the intellectual work of this remarkable man, than quote the affectionate words of his nephew, the faithful defender of his uncle:

"Coleridge! Blessings on his gentle memory! Coleridge was a frail mortal. He had, indeed, his peculiar weakness as well as his unique powers; sensibilities that an averted look would rack, a heart that would beat calmly in the tremblings of an earthquake. He shrank from mere uneasiness as

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a child, and bore the preparatory agonies of his death attack like a martyr. He suffered a life-long punishment for his errors, while the world at large has the unwithering fruits of his labors and his genius and his sufferings."

He died on July 25, 1834, preceding to the grave Charles Lamb, his friend of over fifty years, less than six months. Toward the end of 1833 he wrote his epitaph:

"Stop, Christian passer-by; stop, child of God,
And read with gentle breath, Beneath this sod
A poet lies, or that which once seemed he;
O, lift one thought in prayer for S. T. C.,
That he who many a year with toil of breath
Found death in life may here find life in death!
Mercy for praise—to be forgiven for fame—
He asked, and hoped, through Christ. Do thou the same!"

J. W. H.

Famous Picture Sales.

THE COLLECTIONS OF REYNOLDS, ROGERS, GARRICK, DICKENS, AND MANY OTHERS.*

While most important book sales in England take place at Sotheby's, it is equally true that very few art sales of any magnitude are held elsewhere than at Christie's. Therefore, the appearance of "Memorials of Christie's" by Mr. William Roberts, author of "The Book Hunter in London," "The Early History of English Bookselling," "Printers' Marks," &c., brings to our notice a book which is much more than the story of a successfull business enterprise, being, in truth, the art history of a great nation for more than a century and a quarter. The record of Christie's is absolutely unique in the chronicles of auction rooms, and its importance to students of the annals of art unrivaled. Mr. Roberts's chief difficulty has been, not lack of material, but the task of compressing into two volumes the essence of many thousands of priced catalogues. This work has been very thoroughly done, and the book will be found to contain a fairly exhaustive résumé of the chief public sales from 1766 to 1896. From the first, Messrs. Christie had preserved carefully priced copies of all their catalogues, without which the book would have been an impossibility.

James Christie, the elder, started in Wardour Street, where he began business as a book auctioneer. Here he became surety for a minor of great expectations, who died before attaining his majority, and Christie lost the entire sum, about £20,000. Happily, he had many friends, who came to his assistance, among whom was David Garrick, who personally lent him £10,000, which was duly returned within a given period. When, after Garrick's death, Christie sold part of his effects for the widow, he feelingly related the whole story of this generous act from the rostrum.

The founders of two great London firms, now regarded as the leaders of their respective phases of commercial enterprise, John Murray and James Christie, left the navy within a few months of each other. But little is known of James Christie's parentage and family. He was born in Parth, Scotland, in 1730, his mother being a Macdonald. Flora Macdonald was a near relative and intimate friend. He was a midshipman in the navy, but resigned and came up to London on account of his attachment to a young lady, whom he afterward married. At first assistant to an auctioneer named Annesley, about 1766 he started on his own account at the rooms in Pall Mall, formerly occupied by Richard Dalton, print seller. The business at the start was devoted almost entirely to the sale of estates and London houses, the sale of pictures and other chattels claiming a very small share of Mr. Christie's attention. All accounts of Mr. Christie are laudatory, and he seems universally to have been held in the highest esteem. One account of him says: "He was of tall and dignified appearance, remarkable for eloquence and professional enthusiasm, and was intimate with Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, (who painted his portrait,) and other men of note."

On several occasions Christie added to the responsibilities of a rapidly growing business by investing in newspaper property. He was one of the twenty original proprietors of The Morning Chronicle, which started in June, 1769, among the other proprietors being John Murray and four other booksellers. His connection with this paper lasted only a couple of years, and in 1772 he became one of the owners of The Morning Post, The Chronicle's rival, continuing his connection with that paper until 1795, when he sold out on account of the paper's decreasing circulation. From the start he realized the value of newspapers as an advertising medium, and his announcements appeared in all the leading papers of the day. It was not until very late in the century that Mr. Christie's sales were reported by the press, and then only at intervals and in a perfunctory way. James Christie died at his house in Pall Mall in 1803, and was buried at St. James's Burial Ground, in Hampstead Road, his eldest son James succeeding to the business.

James Christie the elder's first sale took place at Dalton's Print Rooms, in Pall Mall, in December, 1766, but in 1768 the Royal Academy took possession of the house in which he had been established, and Christie's "Great Rooms" were to be found next to Schomberg House, until the Autumn of 1823, when they moved to their present position, 8 King Street, St. James's Square. The first sale in the new quarters—a library of books—occurred at the latter place Dec. 18, 1823. The dingy exterior and entrance to the King Street rooms gave place in 1893 to the present handsome portico and large entrance hall, while the interior has undergone frequent alterations.

James Christie the first started in business at a most fortunate time. Few of the picture sale records before the middle of the last century contain items for which more than £20 was paid. Mr. Christie's first general sale of which there is catalogue record comprised household furniture, armor, plate, and china, the property of a "Noble Personage," &c., while the second sale had its pathetic as well as commercial interest; it comprised the household furniture of a gentleman going abroad, to which is added "rich wearing apparel, fine laces, and jewels, of his intended lady, deceased, preparative for his nuptials."

From 1767, picture sales became more numerous and important from day to day. In February, 1769, occurred what may be regarded as Christie's first great picture sale, attended by a number of eminent personages, many of whom were buyers—Lord Palmerston, Lord Barrymore, the Duke of Argyll, and others. Eighty-five lots realized £1,327 10s. 6d., the highest single amount being 100 guineas, for a portrait of Raphael by himself—an undoubted original.

The concluding picture sale of the year 1776 is one of the few instances on record where a taste for the fine arts proved a financial and physical ruin. The brothers Foulis had formed, at great cost and chiefly abroad, a celebrated collection of pictures. On the death of the elder brother, Robert Foulis decided to sell the collection, and a catalogue, in three volumes, was issued. Foulis came up to London, and, contrary to the advice of Mr. Christie, his pictures were sold at a time when the market was gutted with importations of pictures from Paris. After all expenses were paid the balance in Mr. Foulis's favor is said to have been just 15 shillings.

In February, 1782, the collection of pictures belonging to the celebrated Mr. Law, the founder of the Mississippi scheme, was sold. This collection contained a fine Correggio, which brought 39 guineas, and a picture by Van de Velde, a naval engagement, which was painted for Pepys, brought 73 guineas. In June, 1793, the pictures and drawings of "that esteemed artist, George Morland," were sold by Mr. Christie at prices ranging from 20 to 69 guineas.

The jewels of a well-known French woman came under the hammer in February, 1795, those of "La Comtesse Dubary, dec'd." This sale excited a great deal of interest. The jewels were superb and were described by Mr. Christie as being not only from the royal cabinet, but from every other cabinet, both public and private, in France. The sale was without reserve, and the sixty-five lots brought £8,791 4s 9d.

The great sale of 1794 was that of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who died in 1792. The pictures were sold by order of the executors, among whom was Edmund Burke. The latter stated that the collection had cost Sir Joshua £20,000, but adding the amount brought by the sketches, sold the following year, the whole amount realized was about £15,000.

In February, 1797, the celebrated series of pictures by Hogarth—"Marriage à la Mode"—appeared at Christie's. These pictures were completed in 1744, were sold at auction by Hogarth in 1750 to a Mr. Lane, the only bidder, for 120 guineas, the frames alone having cost Hogarth 24 guineas. Mr. Lane bequeathed them to Col. Cawthorne, who sold them at Christie's for 1,000 guineas to Mr. Anger Stein. The pictures are now in the National Gallery.

In 1805 the Shakespeare Gallery of Alderman Boydeel was sold. This collection of about 170 pictures, with engravings, was disposed of by a lottery of 22,000 tickets. On the lottery being drawn, in January, 1805, the winner, Tassie, a gem modeler, transferred the collection to Christie's, where it was sold for £6,157.

The great sale of 1810 was the Walsh Porter collection, on Saturday, April 14, when fifty-two lots realized a total of £30,074 19s., the record price for a day's sale at Christie's up to and for a long time after 1810.

The sale of Lord de Tabley's pictures, in July, 1827, is remarkable for the face that his collection of modern English paintings, though puurchased from the artists at what they considered most liberal prices, brought 25 per cent. more than their cost. In the catalogue Lord de Tabley is alluded to as among the first, if not the very first, "to foster the early genius of England in the fine arts."

Mr. Ralph Bernal's sale, in 1855, marks an epoch in the history of such events. The collection occupied thirty-two days in the selling and realised a grand total of £62,690. Prints, books, and furniture brought this sum up to over £70,000. Mr. Bernal formed his collection at a time when few knew the value of articles over which thousands of collectors would in these days grow most enthusiastic, but, as a whole, the collection is more remarkable for the perfect taste and knowledge which guided its foundation than for the low prices at which the different articles had been purchased.

The echoes of the great Bernal sale had hardly died away when the death of Samuel Rogers, the banker poet, on Dec. 18, 1855, was closely followed by the sale of his collection. Rogers, born in 1763, was a man of wealth as well as of critical taste, and nearly every picture in his collection brought two or three times what he paid for it, the whole sale fetching a total of about £83,000. Byron, who quarreled with Rogers, as with every one else except Shelley, wrote in his diary "If you enter his house, his drawing room, his library • • • there is not a gem, a coin, a book, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious taste in its owner," and Macaulay, after speaking of his (Rogers) celebrated breakfasts, says: "The furniture is selected with a delicacy of taste quite unique. In the drawing room the chimney pieces are carved by Fluxman, the bookcase is painted by Stothard in his very best manner, with groups from Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Boccaccio. In the dining room are beautiful paintings, a cast of Pope taken after his death, and a mahogany table on which stands an antique vase. Chantrey once asked Rogers who made the table, the latter answering a common carpenter. Chantrey replied, "Yes, I was the carpenter."

The Dickens sale, which took place on July 9, 1870, was interesting more from the fame of the great novelist than from the quality of the collection. The author of "David Copperfield" had been dead just a month when the sale took place, the total proceeds of which were £9,410.

The sale of the Hamilton Palace collection, the most important art sale ever held in England, occurred in 1882. Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, was born in 1767, and traveled for many years in Italy, collecting pictures and objects of art generally. The contents of the palace, exclusive of family portraits, were sold by order of the twelfth Duke of Hamilton. The whole collection, exclusive of the library, brought £397,562, but lack of space forbids all attempts at particularizing or any account of the great enthusiasm evoked by the sale.

One of the most interesting sales of the year 1883 was that of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who died at Birchington in April, 1882. There were drawings in crayon, colored chalks, pen and ink, sepia, and pencil, the whole realizing a total of £4,692.

The sale which attracted the most attention in 1886 was that of the late Mr. William Graham, who was a man of great taste and knowledge, and for many years a Trustee of the National Gallery. Mr. Graham's collection was in many respects unique, containing, as it did, thirty-one drawings and oils by Dante Rossetti, thirty-three by Burne-Jones, and characteristic examples of the work of George F. Watts, Holman Hunt, and Millais. Many of these were either commissioned by Mr. Graham or purchased direct of the artists, very few being bought in the open market. The sale included one drawing of small importance, but which was the cause of a fierce battle—Whistler's "Nocturne in Blue and Silver," exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877. This work was produced in court at the great trial for damages brought by Whistler against John Ruskin for his critical remarks upon his works.

From 1886 down to the present time sales have been so numerous and so important that it is impossible to review them here. Perhaps, though, it may be well to give a passing glance at the Blenheim collection. Formed by the first Duke of Marlborough and added to by others, this collection was one of the glories of the nation. In 1884 negotiations were entered into for the sale of certain of the finest of these pictures to the National Gallery, twenty-five of these being officially estimated at about £400,000. The Director, Sir Frederick Burton, selected eleven of these, which he estimated to be worth £350,000, and urged their purchase on the Government. For lack of funds these negotiations fell through, but subsequently the Ansidei Raphael and the grand Vandyck Charles I. were purchased for £70,000 and £15,000, respectively. Other pictures were sold to individuals and galleries, and the remainder were sold at Christie's. After deducting the value of what was bought in at the sale, the amount realized was £42,981, the whole sale being considered disappointing in many respects.

*MEMORIALS OF CHRISTIE'S. 2 vols., royal 8vo. London, W. C.: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. $5. net. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $10 net.

Cromwell's Place in History.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER'S SUMMING UP IN HIS OXFORD LECTURES.

A volume with the title "Cromwell's Place in History," by Samuel R. Gardiner, just published by the Messrs. Longmans, is based on a series of six lectures by Dr. Gardiner delivered last Autumn at Oxford. The book shows in complete outline and with considerable detail what the man was and what he did and probably expresses the final and general English judgment of educated men on both. In Dr. Gardiner's estimation, Oliver Cromwell was the typical Englishman in the world of action, as Shakespeare in the spiritual world. "This, in the most enduring sense, is Cromwell's place in history. He stands there not to be implicitly followed as a model, but to hold up a mirror to ourselves, wherein we may see alike our weakness and our strength."

Cromwell, he says, championed liberty, crushed for a time free institutions, defended the oppressed, and acted upon the conviction that English conquest was and must be a moral and material blessing to the conquered. These contradictions, more apparent than real, are characteristically English and have made the British Empire what it is. In his respect for existing law, his shrinking dislike of breaking with the past a moment sooner than he could help, his swift decision and thorough performance once he had made his usually slow choice between perplexing alternatives, in his belief in bit by bit reform, in the part he played as a moderating influence, Dr. Gardiner finds that Cromwell was English to the marrow of his bones. "He was the destroyer of a too aggressive Puritanism, just as he was the destroyer of a too aggressive monarchism. In other words, his work was negative rather than positive—a proposition which Dr. Gardiner illustrates by numerous points in Cromwell's home and foreign career. Apart from its spiritual and moral legacy to the English people, the seventeenth century Puritanism, of which Cromwell was the armed guardian, presents itself to the author as a "backwater" in the general stream of intelleotual tendency from Shakespeare and Bacon. The stream regained its course with the 'Augustans' of the eighteenth century. Of course, there was Puritanism and Puritanism. The Puritanism of Milton and Cromwell was not that of Prynne. The Puritanism of the intolerant, uniformitarian Presybterians, who at last became Cromwell's bitterest enemies, differed from that of the Independents, who were, within certain limits, singularly tolerant of diversity in belief, as well as in practice. In the war of policies and the war of church systems Cromwell appears as the reconoiter between extremes.

Dr. Gardiner gives a clear exposition of the fact that at every crisis in his English career Cromwell could not under the circumstances have acted otherwise than as he did. He offers no excuse for Cromwell's ferocious treatment of the Irish. He only shows that Cromwell invented neither the colonizing plan nor the idea that English rule by English methods was a great boon to the Irish race. The Model army has been regarded as an army of saints, but Dr. Gardiner says the soldiers were mostly "pressed men, selected because they had strong bodies, and not because of their religion." So long as Oliver could smite the foe in the name of the Lord, it mattered nothing what kind of cudgel he did it with. Charles had to be smashed, and the men whom Oliver employed in the work must not be cross-questioned on points of religion. Dr. Gardiner brings into relief the contrast between Cromwell's insight into Charles's character and the somewhat innocent faith of the Presbyterian majority in his Majesty's docility. We must not "beat the King overmuch," the Presbyterians pleaded. You must not trust him overmuch was, in effect, Oliver's reply, and you trust him too much if you trust him at all.

The growing discontent with the predominance of the army, the general impatience of heavy military budgets, the deterioration of the naval service during the Protectorate are the subjects of some striking passages:

Cromwell's army had not won its renown in combat with an alien foe. Unlike the soldiers of Napoleon, the men of the New Model had no Marengos or Jenas to boast of, victories which went to the heart of the French citizen as well as of the French soldier. Their laurels had been gathered in civil wars. • • • Cromwell, who could not dispense with the army, was pushed on to give it popularity by launching it against foreign nations. It was all in vain. Englishmen refused to regard that army with pride and enthusiasm, as their descendants regarded the army that struck down Napoleon at Waterloo, or that died at its post before the beleaguered fortress of Sebastopol."

Cromwell's position, then, as Dr. Gardiner sets it forth, was that of a moderating power during the transition from the period of conflicting theories of divine right to the threshold of the age when policy began to be recognized as an expression of the national will. Though it is true that all which lasted of Cromwell's positive work was the support given by him to maritime enterprise, there was in the Commonwealth much that was prophetic.

It is beginning to be realized that that navy, if not all the experiments of the Commonwealth, were but premature anticipations of the legislation of the nineteenth century, and it is also beginning to be realized that, whatever may be our opinion of some of Cromwell's isolated actions, he stands forth as the typical Englishman of the modern world.

Samuel Sewall's Books.

In the Review of Books and Art of July 3 the Rev. N. H. Chamberlain's "Samuel Sewall and the World He Lived In" was reviewed. The book reminds one of the interest which anything relating to the eccentric though lovable Puritan Judge possessed for the late Henry F. Sewall of this city. Mr. Sewall, whose library was sold during the past Winter, had in his collection several of the original editions of Judge Sewall's works, and other books which had much interest because of their association with him.

As he once told a friend laughingly, Mr. Sewall desired very much to own anything ever written by a Sewall, and besides those books of which the Judge was the author he had the works of H. D., Harriet W., Jonathan M., Joseph, and Stephen Sewall, and even of G. Sewell and William Sewel. Still, though he prized highly the sermons of Joseph Sewall, of which he had fifteen, chiefly he valued of all the "Sewall" books those given to the world by the greatest of the family, Samuel.

The late collector had in his possession Judge Sewall's "Phaenomena Juaedem Apocalyptica Ad Aspectum Novi Orbis Configurata; or, Some Few Lines Toward a Description of the New Heaven as It Makes to Those Who Stand Upon the New Earth." This, the first edition, was published in Boston in 1697, and is quite scarce. This copy was stained, slightly imperfect, and had a mounted title page, and in consequence brought only $9. The Sewall library also contained the second edition of this book—Boston, 1727. Bound with it in the same volume were Stoddard's "Essay on the Conversion of the Jews," with an appendix by Samuel Sewall, and Stoddard's "Cases of Conscience," with a poem by the Judge—Boston, 1722. The volume brought $30.

There were also in the library Travis's Almanacks for 1709 and 1711, published in Boston, with some memoranda by Judge Sewall, and Paine's Almanacks for 1718 and 1719, Boston, with many interleaved notes in the Judge's handwriting. The first of these fetched $27 and the latter $32. Another interesting item was the Manuscript Commonplace Book kept by Samuel Sewall when he was in college. It consisted of ninety pages, and was purchased for $12.50.

In addition, Mr. Sewall had the "Diary" of the Judge, 1674-1729. This was in three volumes, and was published in Boston in 1878. It brought $3 a volume. The

"Diary" formed a part of the Massachusetts Historical Society collections, as also did the last book in the library relating to Samuel Sewall—the "Letter Book," 1686-1729, afterward issued in 1886. This was in two volumes, and the sum of $25 was paid for the two. One of the volumes had inserted an autograph letter dated April 2, 1707. Letters of Judge Sewall, it may be noted, are of an uncommon rarity.

Lubbock on Library Work.

HIS RECENT ADDRESS BEFORE THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

At the meeting of the International Library Conference in London, beginning on July 12, Sir John Lubbock presided and delivered the following address:

The existence of this congress was an indirect result of an act passed by a private member of Parliament, Mr. Ewart, in the year 1850. This act was a striking example of beneficent legislation passed by a private member. It had been adopted by some 350 places, containing nearly half our people. From 1857 to 1866 it was adopted by 15 localities, from 1867 to 1876 by 45, from 1877 to 1886 by 62, from 1887 to 1896 by no fewer than 190. In London the recent progress had been even more remarkable. From 1850 to 1866 only one public library was established, and Westminster had the honor of taking the lead; from 1867 to 1876 not one, from 1876 to 1886 only two, and from 1887 to 1896 no fewer than thirty-two. These libraries now contained over 5,000,000 volumes, the annual issues amounted to 27,000,000, and the attendance to 60,000,000. Australia had 844 public libraries, with 1,400,000 volumes; New Zealand 208, with 330,000; South Africa about 100, with 300,000; in Canada the public libraries contained over 1,500,000 volumes.

The United States possessed in 1890 1,686 public libraries, containing 13,800,000 volumes. These numbers, however, were hardly comparable with ours, as they included in some cases college and law libraries. Moreover, we had many public libraries which were not included in the above numbers. The British Museum alone contained 2,000,000 volumes. Those who doubted the advantage of public libraries generally based their argument on the assertion that an immense preponderance of the books read were novels. But it must be remembered that a book of poems, and, even more, a book of science, would take much longer to read than a novel. Moreover, many novels were not only amusing and refreshing, but also instructive. No doubt the wise choice of books was becoming more and more difficult. The National Home Reading Union had done, and was doing, excellent service in assisting our countrymen and countrywomen what to read and how to read.

A recent writer had referred to the treasures of ancient lore in Egyptian papyri which were now scattered in large numbers through the museums of Europe, where for want of catalogues and descriptions they lay well nigh as profoundly buried as if they were in their original tombs. Many authors buried their own creations by misleading titles or by bringing together incongruous subjects, which led to unfortunate results, like other ill-assorted marriages. A friend of his had recently mentioned a remarkable case in point: In the year 1850 Dr. Mitchell, the Director of the Observatory of Cincinnati, which was then the only astronomical observatory in the United States, brought out a perfectly beautiful book, and it came over here for sale in the ordinary way. It was called "The Planetary and Stellar Worlds." The publisher of the book complained bitterly about it, and said that he had not sold a single copy. His friend said: "Well, you have killed the book by its title. Why not call it 'The Orbs of Heaven'" That was acted upon, and 6,000 copies were sold in a month.

As regarded Government, our own had set a very good example. An American writer, (E. H. Walworth,) in an article on "The Value of National Archives," had paid us the compliment of stating that "perhaps no nation has been more careful than England in the preservation of her archives, and perhaps no nation has been more careless in this direction than the United States." This was, however, no longer true of the United States Government, which now issued excellent monthly catalogues. India also had for some time taken much pains to make her publications as available as possible. The Royal Colonial Institute had recently taken an important step in adopting and forwarding to every Colonial Government a resolution, "That the Colonial Governments be respectfully invited to issue—through the medium of their Government gazettes or otherwise—registers containing entries of all publications within given periods, and also all other locally published works, with their full titles, so as to furnish for general information complete records of the literature of each colony."

To turn to the scientific societies, our own Royal Society had accomplished a great and most useful work in its catalogue of scientific papers, contained in nine thick quarto volumes. These had been extremely useful. The society was, moreover, organizing a catalogue which aimed at completeness, and was intended to contain the titles of scientific publications, whether appearing in periodicals or independently. In such a catalogue the titles of scientific publications would be arranged not only according to authors' names, but also according to subject matter, the text of each paper and not the title only being consulted for the latter purpose. The preparation and publication of such a complete catalogue were far beyond the power and means of any single society. Led by the above considerations, the President and Council of the Royal Society had appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon the feasibility of such a catalogue being compiled through international co-operation. There was one other catalogue to which he should like to refer—namely, the classified index of the London Library, in which were given the names of the principal authors who had written on each subject; and the assistance there given to the student was invaluable. To every true lover of books it was sad to see our countrymen and countrywomen neglecting the great masterpieces of science and literature, and wasting their time over "books that were no books," merely because they were new—in many cases, to use Ruskin's words, "fresh from the fount of folly."

Books and Authors.

"Ginx's Baby" had once a success, and precisely why, save from the strange title, no one can tell. Mr. Edward Jenkins has written another book, called "Pantalas, and What They Did with Him," and it is published by Bentley. It has to do with human suffering and the inadequate means of relief. Pantalas is a human monstrosity, one-eyed, one-legged, one-armed, and represents the "submerged tenth." The Salvation Army is introduced into the story.

The naturalist will be glad to learn that Dr. Louis Robinson's "Wild Traits of Wild Animals" is to be published in one volume.

With the new studies directed toward a better understanding of Lord Nelson, it has been discovered that some of his most valuable letters have been burned. Lord Spencer had been the recipient of many important ones, and they had been placed in a table drawer. A servant wanted to use the drawer, and took out the letters and burned them. This man's name was Venables, and he was evidently in a position of trust, from the fact that he made use of his master's favorite hack to ride into the city one day and broke both its knees.

Supposably there are books which are only to be read under the shade of a tree or when the hammock swings in the veranda. Then, necessarily, there must be other books which only assert themselves to steam heaters. Of course an idea of this kind is more or less absurd. You may read Mr. James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible," or his "Summer in Arcady," quite indifferent as to the thermometer, or Mr. Steel's "In the Tideway," or John R. Shears's "The Port of Missing Ships," or Frederick Benton Williams's "On Many Seas," or any of Marion Crawford's romances. The Macmillan Company publishes seasonable books.

In the exhibition of the fine arts, just opened in Pisa, there is shown a small pair of hydrostatic scales which are said to have belonged to Galileo, and to have been used by him in his studies. Two thousand pounds have been offered for this relic, but the owner has refused the money. This offer, which is inclosed in an envelope addressed to Signor Bonanni, is exhibited together with the scales.

The mystic word "inédit," which French publishers are very happy to put on the title pages of their books, bears a significance to the literary Gallic mind that can be conveyed by no English word or even phrase. "Inedited," or "unpublished," or "hitherto unprinted" does not convey an atom of the keen, intellectual anticipation that excites the brain and warms the heart of a Frenchman as he gazes at the word "inédit" on a volume, that he knew should have been published years before, but never had been until then. His prospect of a literary treat is not always realized, for very often the thing "inédit" should have continued so until eternity.

You might hardly call, in the modern sense of the word, the Prize Poster of the Century a poster at all, for the ordinary poster of commerce is a garish, coarse thing. Mr. Maxfield Parrish is the artist of this very nice piece of work. It shows an Indian girl, at least the terra cotta color of her skin shows that. She is seated in a grove. There are bits of the sun rays piercing through the wooded glade, and with the green grass, these give all the effects of contrast. Mr. Parrish shows good study in drawing, and ability to treat many various topics. This print calls attention to the mid-summer August number of the Century. The Scribner poster for August is also the work of Maxfield Parrish. You might say that as far as the figure goes it is almost the replica of the Century picture; only the pose is from the other side. In the Century the figure is an Indian girl, and in the Scribner it is not. But the sentiment and feeling are identical, and in both pictures the scheme of color is admirable. As to coincidence you may say you can never have too much of a good thing.

There is no man or woman who does not remember "The Night Before Christmas," but without knowing who wrote those famous verses. The G. W. Dillingham Company announces for immediate publication "The Night Before Christmas," first issued in 1823, with a history of the origin of the poem, a fac simile of the original manuscript, together with an introductory sketch of the author, Dr. Clement C. Moore, by William S. Peiletreau. The Dillingham Company has ready Mr. Edward W. Townsend's "Near a Whole City Full," with fifty drawings by F. A. Nankivell. Any book of the author of "Chimmie Fadden" will be in eager demand. The other publications of the Dillingham Company will be "The Worst Boy in School," "Paul Ralston," by Mary J. Holmes, and May Agnes Fleming's "Wedded for Pique."

A remarkable book Mr. Quaritch is to publish will have for title "A Florentine Picture Chronicle." In 1889 the British Museum acquired from Mr. Ruskin a volume of Italian drawings, belonging to the most interesting period of Florentine art of about 1400. These were executed in pen and bistre and bistre wash. Mr. Sidney Colvin presented a mass of evidence which showed these sketches to be the work of Maso Finiguerra, a famous Florentine goldsmith, niello worker, and engraver, who, born in 1426, died in 1464. These sketches carefully processed will be printed in the "Florentine Picture Chronicle," and Mr. Sidney Colvin will write the text.

Here is a story of Tolstoi's worthy of preservation: During his recent visit to Moscow he observed a policeman taking a drunken man to the station with some vigor. The Count stopped him and said:

"Can you read?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"And have you read the Gospel?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then you ought to know that we should not offend our neighbor."

The constable looked the Count up and down, noticing his shabby appearance, and asked:

"Can you read?"

"Yes," said Tolstoi.

"And have you read the instructions to the police?"

"No."

"Very well, then, go and read them first, and then come back and talk to me again."

A Queen's barber is certainly a somebody, and M. Jean Leonard was Marie Antoinette's coiffeur. Necessarily M. Leonard was a master friseur and gossip. M. Teixeira de Mattos has translated the memoirs of the barber, and the volume will be illustrated. Marie Antoinette, en peignoir, poor lady, must have been charming.

Mr. Ruskin's health has improved, and he is interesting himself in the publication of the addresses delivered by him at Oxford on landscape painting.

An interesting volume will be "Chronicles of the Bank of England," written by Mr. B. B. Turner, one of the officials. The book will have for illustrations copies of rare old prints in which the bank figures. The various commercial storms the old Lady of Threadneedle Street has weathered are accurately described. That old lady started in 1694, with a capital of £1,200,000. The English publishers are the Messrs. Sonnenschein.

The contents of the last issue of The Architectural Record are of marked excellence. Mr. Marcus T. Reynolds has another paper on "The Villas of Rome," Mr. Jean Schoffer contributes an article "On Swiss Chalets," Mr. W. H. Goodyear writes of "A Discovery of the Entasis in Mediaeval Architecture," and Mr. Barr Frere on "French Cathedrals." All these papers are fully illustrated.

"Autour de Honoré de Balzac," by the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, is the latest contribution to the life history of the greatest of all modern romance writers. M. de Lovenjoul was well acquainted with Balzac, and he shows the close intimacy between Theophile Gautier and the subject of his memoir. Calman Levy is the publisher.

Does it not seem absurd that flowers cannot be put on a dead man's grave in France without authority? The Frankfurter Zeitung had a bunch of flowers sent for the decoration of Heine's grave at Montmartre, but it had to be removed because put there "without permission of the family." The Frau Charlotte von Embden, a lady of ninety-seven, had to be sought, and as she was Heine's sister, she gave permission to throw a few flowers on the last resting place of a great poet.

To perpetuate the memory of Tennyson, a cross of granite, 32 feet high, has been reared at the summit of Freshwater Down, and will be known as the Tennyson Beacon. Raised by subscription, this memorial is to be handed over to the corporation of Trinity House on Aug. 6 next, when the inscription on it will be unveiled by Lady Tennyson.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, according to the last accounts, was at the Engadine. How will "The Little Minister" do when dramatically arranged is quite a question.

There will be a new biography of Charles Dickens, written by Mr. George Gissing. The publishers are Messrs. Blackie & Son.

Mr. F. Anstey has a new book, which has for title "Baboo Jabberjee." It will be published by Dent.

Broadstairs and Dickens.

At Broadstairs a series of fêtes has just taken place in honor of Dickens, the object being to establish a clubhouse for the working people and the fisher folk. This little village, on the Kentish coast, Dickens delighted in. "Bleak House," it is thought, owed its origin to a house in Broadstairs, where the author lived during a Summer. Maybe Betsy Trotwood was born or dwelt in Broadstairs, because Charles Dickens the younger said that "the Trotwood donkey fights did not take place at Dover at all, but at Broadstairs, where a certain Miss Strong—a charming old lady who was always most kind to me as a small boy, and to whose cakes and tea I still look back with fond and unsatisfied regret—lived in a little double-fronted cottage in the middle of Nickell's Place, on the sea front, firmly convinced of her right to stop the passage of donkeys along the road in front of her door. Never shall I forget being carried by a willful donkey, who evidently enjoyed the fun, across this sacred ground, and seeing my old friend making vigorously hostile demonstration at me with the hearth broom. It was a long time before she could be brought to understand that I really had been an unwilling and a perfectly innocent trespasser."

There were to be tableau vivants, with scenes taken from Dickens's novels, and Miss A. Dickens and Mr. Henry Dickens, Q. C., were to give readings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE
OF
SUNDAY, AUG. 1st,

Will contain a host of attractive features. Here is a list of some of them:

In the Klondike Region
A double page of illustrations of the gold fields in the Northwest.

The Man of the Hour
Full-page portrait and sketch of Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, the Republican leader of the House of Representatives and the author of the new tariff law.

Whitelaw Reid and His Home
Portrait of the returning Special Ambassador to the Queen's jubilee, with photographs of the interior of his residence at Ophir Farm.

Andree and His Balloon
Portrait of the famous aeronaut who is journeying to the North Pole and pictures of his balloon.

The Nashville Exposition
Views of the New York Sitting Room in the Women's Building.

MacMonnies and His Work
View of the interior of the Brooklynite's studio in Paris, with a portrait of the sculptor and reproductions of valuable examples of his work.

The Naval Reserve
The cruise of the Naval Battalion during the present week will be illustrated.

A Notable Book
Illustrated review of "Diomed, the Autobiography of a Dog," by John Sergeant Wise.

Dhanis Expedition
Illustrations of the ill-fated tour of Baron Dhanis to Central Africa.

John Wells
His tragic story; view of his monument in St. Paul's Chapel.

The Drama
Illustrations from "The French Maid," now running at Terry's Theatre in London and to be produced in New York in the Fall.

Notable Men
Portraits of retired Capt. William J. Maidhof, of the National Guard; of the Rev. J. M. McGann and the Rev. Charles Edward Hutchison, the new curates of Calvary Church.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive contents, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of France. By Thomas E. Watson. 12mo. In three volumes. Volume I. Thomas E. Watson.

Roman Life in Pliny's Time. By Mauriel Pellison. 12mo. Meadville: The Chautauqua Century Press. $1.

Imperial Germany. By Sidney Whitman. 12mo. Meadville: The Chautauqua Century Press. $1.

A Short History of Mediaeval Europe. By Oliver J. Thatcher. 12mo. Meadville: The Chautauqua Century Press. $1.

Roman and Mediaeval Art. By W. H. Goodyear. 12mo. Meadville: The Chautauqua Century Press. $1.

Annals of Switzerland. By Julia M. Cotton. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes.

FICTION.

Two Women Who Posed. By Facilia. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

For Another's Sin. By Bertha M. Clay. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

Mrs. Crichton's Creditor. By Mrs. Alexander. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

Fra le Corde di un Contrabasso. By Salvator Farina. 18mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. Paper, 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere. By Douglass Archibald. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

The Ruling Elder at Work. By the Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge. 16mo. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Company. 75 cents.

Familiar Features of the Roadside: The Flowers, Shrubs, Birds, and Insects. By F. Schuyler Matthews. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature. By Ignatius Singer and Lewis H. Berens. 12mo. New York: D Appleton & Co. $2.50.

The Social Spirit in America. By C. R. Henderson. 12mo. Meadville: The Chautauqua Century Press. $1.

Leaders Into Unknown Lands. By Arthur Montefiore. 12mo. New York: T. Whittaker. $1.25.

The Folly of Pen Harrington. By Julian Sturgis. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Fair-Kind, and True. I. N. U. and W. H. By Junius, Jr. 12mo. Scranton: Scranton Republican Print.

The Book Buyer. A Review and Record of Current Literature. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Volume XIV.